

No. 13502

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Korea Today

PYONGYANG

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1976

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SEP 20 1976

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Korea Today

No. 6 (237) 1976

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES
PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang, Korea

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FRONT COVER: Happy are our children. Brighter future is in store for them
INSIDE FRONT COVER: The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung carried out the Pochonbo Battle on June 4, 1937. Photo shows the spot where he placed his men to prevent the enemy coming from Hyesan from approaching the town for victory in the battle

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Historic Event Which Greatly Contributed to Strengthening Friendship and Solidarity with the World Revolutionary People

One year has passed since the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung successfully completed the visit to China and African and European countries he made, leading our Party and government delegation.

Our people fondly recollect the great leader's historic visit to foreign countries which made an outstanding contribution to strengthening and developing the solidarity and cooperation with the world people who champion independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is the invariable principle of our Party's foreign policy to strengthen and develop unity and cooperation with the peoples of the world who advocate independence. Standing together and promoting friendship and cooperation with the world's peoples who espouse independence, is an important guarantee for creating an international atmosphere conducive to our revolution, for reinforcing the international revolutionary forces and quickening the victory of the world revolution."

During his stay in foreign countries the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spent significant days amid the special concern and hospitality of their parties and governments and fraternal peoples.

Through friendly conversations and talks with the leaders of the visiting countries he exchanged views on the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation and international issues of common concern and reached a unanimity of views on the problems discussed.

He also inspected important economic and cultural institutions of the visiting countries and actively supported and inspired their peoples in their struggle to build a new society, a new life.

In every country he visited the people ac-

corded him unprecedentedly warm welcome, highly praising him as "the greatest hero of the Korean people and the most brilliant thinker," "the outstanding leader of the international communist and working-class movements" and "the great fighter for the cause of the oppressed peoples."

The leaders of all countries the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited warmly congratulated our people on their achievements made in their socialist construction and expressed full support and unreserved solidarity for their three principles and five-point policy of national reunification in their talks and conversations and speeches.

This was confirmed by joint communiques published in the countries visited by the great leader.

Through his foreign visit the great leader raised to a higher stage the close relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation established between our people and the peoples of the socialist countries in the common struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the socialist cause and further strengthened and developed the solidarity and cooperation with the non-aligned countries.

The great leader's foreign visit last year was a historic event which marked a milestone in uniting and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation, with the world peoples championing independence, creating a favourable international atmosphere for our revolution, strengthening the international revolutionary forces and hastening the victory of the world revolution.

Tremendous achievements and brilliant exploits of the great leader in his foreign visit further deepened the boundless respect and love of the world revolutionary peoples for him.

On the other hand, they caused terrible anxiety and unrest to the US imperialists and other world reactionaries and enemies and

made the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in particular see more clearly their increasing isolation as an international orphan and tremble with a mortal fear.

The great results and vitality of the great leader's foreign visit were strikingly demonstrated in the international events that followed.

Last year the socialist countries, the new-emerging countries and the world peace-loving countries and their peoples actively supported and encouraged the struggle of our people for the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Graphic proof of the strengthening support and solidarity of the world people for our people's just cause is provided by the "World Conference of Lawyers Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Withdrawal of the US Troops from South Korea and the Country's Independent, Peaceful Reunification" held in Damascus, the capital of Syria, in October last year and many other international meetings and by functions of solidarity with the Korean people which took place in different parts of the world last year during the month of anti-US common struggle (June 25-July 27).

Strong support and solidarity of the world people for our people's just cause were strikingly manifested at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned States convened in Lima, the capital of Peru, in August last year and at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

The Conference unanimously decided to admit our country as a full-fledged member of the non-alignment movement; the 30th session adopted the draft resolution co-sponsored by 43 nations reflecting our correct policy of national reunification with the approval of an overwhelming majority in spite of all manner of obstructions of the US imperialists and their lackeys.

The First Conference of the Third World Economic Workers held in Algiers, the capital of Algeria, in February this year, adopted a resolution entitled "Korea Must Be Reunited Independently and Peacefully by the Korean People Themselves on a Democratic Principle Free from Any Outside Interference" in support of our people's cause of national reunification.

All these international events past year

show that the ranks of the supporters and sympathizers with our revolution are further expanding and strengthening and the US-led imperialist reactionary forces are declining and ruining.

They also prove eloquently that the peoples of the new-emerging countries, together with the peoples of the socialist countries, exert a decisive influence upon the development of the world revolutionary movement as the master of the world.

The peoples of the newly-independent countries waged a more resolute collective joint struggle to destroy the old international economic order set up by the imperialists in their favour and establish a new international order in line with the will and interests of them and the peace-loving people of the world, frustrate the imperialist policies of plunder and blackmail and defend national sovereignty and natural resources.

The new-emerging countries took a concerted action to deal blows to the US-led imperialists at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly and at many other international meetings last year, and demonstrated their united strength in the just settlement of important issues.

The peoples belonging to the new-emerging forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who have appeared as the master of the world, won brilliant victories in their brave struggle against aggression, intervention and domination and subjugation and for defence of independence last year.

Today the non-alignment policy takes an important place in the struggle of the peoples of the newly-independent countries against all manner of imperialist aggression and intervention and for national liberation, sovereignty, peace and social progress.

Today, when a new great upsurge is taking place in our revolution and construction and the world revolutionary situation is turning in decisive favour of socialism and revolution, our people are confirming their resolution to further strengthen friendship and solidarity with the revolutionary people of the world and work more energetically to hasten the final victory of our revolution and the world revolution, united closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party centre, valuing the great achievements of the respected and beloved leader's historic foreign visit.

Korean Juvenile Corps Has Developed under Warm Care of the Great Leader

Our entire Juvenile Corps members and people greet significantly the 30th birthday of the Korean Juvenile Corps in the grandiose circumstances where the whole Party, the whole country and all people are conducting the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

The formation of the Korean Juvenile Corps, children's revolutionary mass organization composed of sons and daughters of the broad masses of the working people including the workers and peasants, on June 6, 1946, was a brilliant realization of the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to train the new, rising generation to be true heirs to our revolution, constantly advance the revolution and complete it.

Though the Korean Juvenile Corps is 30 years old, it has its deep historical roots, brilliant revolutionary traditions.

The great leader who started his revolutionary struggle in his early years regarded the juvenile movement as a radical problem on which the destiny of the revolution depended in the first days of his revolutionary activities and attached special importance to it, and trained the new, rising generation to be revolutionaries who would succeed to the revolution.

The great leader created the Saenal (New Day) Juvenile Union (SJU), the first children's revolutionary organization in our country, in Fusung in 1926.

This marked the start of a new history of the revolutionary Korean juvenile movement.

Drawing on his experience gained in organizing the SJU, he formed the Association of Korean Juveniles in Kirin, and organized the Children's Corps, the Children's Vanguard, and the Juvenile Expedition Squad in different places even in the busy early days of his revolutionary activities and trained children

to be successors to the revolutionary cause, dependable revolutionary fighters.

During the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, he formed the Children's Corps and trained its members to be revolutionaries who would shoulder the future of Korea, under his paternal care.

Under the great leader's tender care, our children long waged an arduous yet glorious struggle, as little revolutionary soldiers, against the foreign imperialist aggressors, upholding the red revolutionary banner.

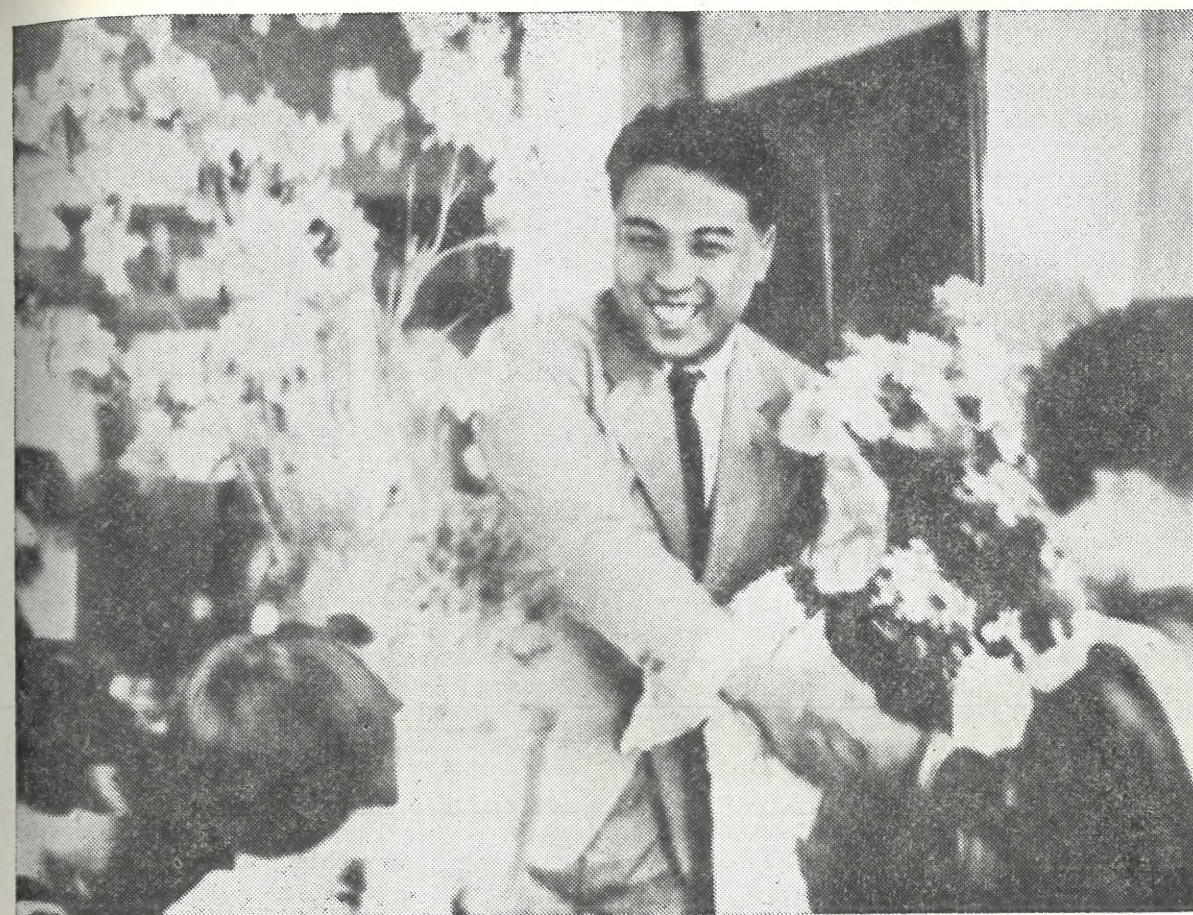
During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our children grew up to be undying revolutionary soldiers through their revolutionary organizational life and in the crucible of the bloody struggle and greatly contributed to the struggle for national liberation and independence. By their heroic struggle, they set a fine example of little revolutionary soldiers guarding and protecting the great leader politically and ideologically and with their lives. They grew up to do much towards the foundation of our Party and the establishment of our Republic after liberation.

In the days of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, the deep roots of our juvenile movement were formed, its brilliant revolutionary traditions established.

The great leader liberated the country and formed the Korean Juvenile Corps, a revolutionary mass organization of our children, in this liberated land, and put its proud banner at the head of its ranks.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"After liberation the Korean Juvenile Corps took over the red flag of the Saenal Juvenile Union and the Children's Corps. Through the Juvenile Corps life, our children, who have inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receiving bouquets of flowers amid the enthusiastic cheers of children (May 5, 1947)

struggle and have been educated by the Workers' Party of Korea, have grown up to be staunch young fighters and contributed actively to the building of a new democratic Korea."

Under the great leader's careful guidance and warm care, the Korean Juvenile Corps sprang from the historical roots of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has become the dependable vanguard organization of the Korean children.

On June 6, 1946, the great leader personally attended the inaugural meeting of the Korean Juvenile Corps and made a significant speech announcing the creation of the Korean Juvenile Corps to the whole world.

At each stage and each period of the revolutionary development, he clearly showed the way for the Juvenile Corps and wisely

guided it to carry out its tasks splendidly.

Busy as he was with state affairs, he personally attended functions of the Juvenile Corps members, big and small, and taught their tasks in detail and highly praised even their minor successes.

During his on-the-spot guidance in different places of the country, he visited schools first and gave careful guidance in the work of the Juvenile Corps.

The great leader has spared nothing for children, calling them the "king" of the country. He offered the best and precious things of the country first to children.

According to his great educational thought and under his profound concern, the most advanced universal compulsory 11-year education has been introduced in our country, with the result that our children study free

of charge at well-appointed schools as much as they please, getting the supply of fine seasonal school uniforms and school things.

There are centres for their extracurricular activities—well-equipped students and children's palaces and halls, children's libraries, Juvenile Corps members' camping stations and sports clubs, where Juvenile Corps members train themselves to be builders of a new society equipped with rich knowledge, science and technique, lofty moral qualities and strong physique.

Under the great leader's warm concern the Korean Juvenile Corps has traversed the path of victory and glory during the past 30 years of its existence.

While preparing themselves for building a new society intellectually, morally and physically, the Juvenile Corps members under the direction of their organizations actively assisted their parents in the building of a revolutionary democratic base, helping workers to rehabilitate factories, lending a helping hand to peasants, carrying on propaganda, and inspiring the working people to greater labour feats with their songs.

Particularly during the great Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors, our resourceful Juvenile Corps members actively supported the soldiers on the front and the people in the rear at the cost or risk of their lives.

In the hard days of temporary retreat they organized themselves into children's guards and juvenile partisan detachments and fought bravely the enemy, following the example of the members of the Workers' Party of Korea, thus demonstrating the heroic stamina of the Korean children to the whole world.

A large number of young revolutionary soldiers who went through the Juvenile Corps life became combat heroes in the war.

During the postwar rehabilitation and construction and during the building of socialism, our Juvenile Corps members, always faithful to the great leader, briskly conducted various campaigns of doing good things including the fulfilment of "children's plans" actively to help the country to build the economy and defences and turn itself into a socialist industrial state.

As you have seen above, our people owe the socialist gains and their happy life won

with their blood also to the members of the Korean Juvenile Corps who performed precious exploits in struggle. As true sons and daughters of the Party and the people, as young revolutionary soldiers, as little builders, our Juvenile Corps members have carried out their lofty tasks admirably and prepare themselves as dependable builders of a new society.

In particular, the Korean Juvenile Corps and its members actively support the south Korean people and children in their struggle against the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and strive vigorously to hasten national reunification.

Our Juvenile Corps members have contributed greatly also to strengthening internationalist friendship and solidarity with the children of different countries of the world.

They contribute to the world juvenile movement by being faithful to the Korean revolution and have striven and strive for the solidarity with the children of all countries fighting for freedom and liberation, peace and democracy against the US-led imperialists and colonialists.

Today the Korean Juvenile Corps has become a powerful revolutionary organization of three million children who put a firm faith in the immortal Juche idea, the great leader's revolutionary idea, and are ready to give even their lives, if necessary, for the revolution guided by him.

Our Juvenile Corps members are dependable guards and death-defying corps who boundlessly respect and love the great leader like a sunflower following the sun and are infinitely loyal to the fatherly leader whenever and wherever.

The history of the Korean Juvenile Corps is indeed a history of the brilliant realization of the great leader's unique thought on the revolutionary juvenile movement, a history of great love for the future of the revolution, and a history of fervent loyalty of young revolutionary soldiers to the fatherly leader.

Happy indeed are our Juvenile Corps members living and growing up healthily full of pride and hope under the tender care of the great leader, and brighter is the future of our fatherland boasting of such Juvenile Corps members.

Han Su Jin

The "Movement for Winning the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions"— a Mass Movement for Dyeing Whole of Society with the Juche Idea

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and in response to the militant call of the Party centre, the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" is now in full swing in all spheres and at all units in our country.

This movement going on under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" is based on the achievements made by our Party and people in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and the material and political forces built up in the past period under the brilliant guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and revolutionary genius, set forth a policy of carrying out thoroughly the revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres and has energetically implemented it ever since he began to guide our people to build a new society.

Particularly after the establishment of the socialist system in our country, the great leader set the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as the tasks of the continued revolution and wisely guided our people to execute them successfully in each period of our revolutionary development.

He initiated the unique three-revolution team movement and directed the Party to further intensify its leadership over the three revolutions and develop them as a powerful

mass movement.

In our country the three revolutions have steadily deepened, with the result that new changes have taken place in all areas of social life.

The ideological revolution has made a great progress. In consequence, all the Party members and the working people boundlessly respect and are infinitely faithful to, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our nation has for the first time in their history of thousands of years, and are full of intense loyalty to devote their all to him.

The iron unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks around the great leader has reached the highest-ever level.

Technical and cultural revolutions made rapid progress along with the ideological revolution. As a result, our national economy has become a powerful independent economy which is equipped with modern technology and develops at a steady, high rate, completely free from any worldwide economic crisis, and a signal progress has been made in all areas of cultural construction.

All this has provided a strong politico-ideological and material groundwork for developing the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" as a mass movement.

The movement is an all-people mass movement for stepping up the cause of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea.

Today our Party and people are carrying out the struggle of a new stage of our rev-

olutionary development, the historic cause of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea, on a full scale.

Dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea is a sacred struggle to advance our revolution with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, as a sole guide and to build and perfect the most advanced society, in which the working people can lead an independent and creative life, according to his Juche idea. In other words, it is a lofty revolutionary struggle to train all the members of society to be revolutionary soldiers boundlessly loyal to the great leader and transform economic and cultural and all other areas of society as required by Juche.

In order to succeed in the cause of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea, it is necessary to push ahead vigorously with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—are the main content of the revolution the working-class party must carry out after the establishment of the socialist system; they are the tasks of the continued revolution to be carried on until communism has been built." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 21.)

The establishment of the socialist system does not mean the completion of the revolution and the historical cause of the working class.

Even after the victorious socialist revolution in one country, there still remains imperialism, capitalism, on the globe and the desperate moves of the imperialists towards aggression and destruction against the socialist countries continue. Therefore, the revolution should never be discontinued halfway.

The continued revolution after the establishment of the socialist system is a serious and important problem. It is essential to defend the already won revolutionary gains and complete the historical mission of the working class.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, survivals of exploiter society long persist in the areas of ideology, technology and culture. Therefore, unless the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are

carried out to rid all spheres of social life of survivals of old society, it is impossible to make people more independent and powerful and successfully solve all problems of the revolution and construction.

The "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" is essentially a mass revolutionary movement to realize the dyeing of the whole of society with the Juche idea as early as possible and further strengthen our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily by energetically carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions according to the great Juche idea.

This movement renders it possible, first of all, to train all the members of society to be true revolutionaries equipped with the Juche revolutionary world outlook and unite them closely around the great leader, and thus further strengthen our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically.

The reason is that the movement makes it possible to intensify ideological education and ideological battle among the working people and further deepen struggle to remould all the members of society as required by Juche under the guidance of the Party, and turn it into an organized struggle of the masses themselves.

Only by developing the ideological education to train all the members of society to be true revolutionaries of Juche type as an all-Party, all-people movement, is it possible to free them from the fetters of obsolete ideas and make them really independent and creative men of noblest ideological and mental qualities and high qualifications.

Deepening the ideological education as a mass movement also renders it possible to make the whole of society a single political force and, further, to promote powerfully the struggle to dye the whole of society with the Juche idea.

The "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" is a movement to train people to be revolutionaries of Juche type and at the same time a movement to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and transform the economy and culture as required by the Juche idea.

The revolutionary work to transform the economy and culture as required by the Juche idea, like all other revolutionary movements, cannot be successful without the active parti-

cipation of the broad masses.

The movement is a mass onward movement which makes the working people actively participate in the work of economic and cultural transformation with a high consciousness of being the master of production and technique, the master of everything, and with a high revolutionary zeal.

Only by energetically carrying out the technical and cultural revolutions, along with the ideological revolution, as a mass movement, is it possible to build up the strong material-technical foundation commensurate with the communist society by liquidating technical and cultural backwardness and introducing automation into all production processes, and to carry out successfully the work to raise the level of general and technical knowledge of the working people and make them harmoniously developed men and the work to build a socialist culture which meets their cultural needs.

In this way, the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" makes the masses of the people take an active part in the work to reconstruct the economy and culture as required by Juche, with an intense loyalty to the great leader and the Party and an invincible determination to build as soon as possible a paradise of Juche, the communist society, on this land, and thereby speeds up economic and cultural construction.

As seen above, this movement is a mass movement to sweep away all the old things from the areas of the economy and culture, ideology and morality and transform society thoroughly as required by Juche.

The "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" is a mass movement which fully meets the requirements of the great Chollima movement and speed campaign.

This movement is a new mass movement which has deepened the Chollima movement as demanded by the reality in which the task of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea has come to the fore and a mass innovation movement to conduct ideological, technical and cultural revolutions on a full scale and bring about steady innovation and leap forward in socialist construction as required by the speed campaign.

The essential feature and the source of indestructible strength of this movement lie in making our people display their boundless loyalty to the great leader to the fullest extent and mobilizing the whole Party and the entire people to fully meet the requirements of the Juche idea in all spheres.

The movement now in full swing in all spheres and units of our country under the militant motto of the Party "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" clearly shows a daily-increasing great vitality.

The movement is bringing about a new turn in our people's revolutionary struggle and makes the glorious era of the Workers' Party shine brighter with changes and creation.

Through this movement the lofty intention of the fatherly leader to build this land into a socialist paradise better to live in at the earliest possible date is achieving a brilliant reality and the line of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions is turning into a great material and mental force.

The entire Party members and all the working people are trained to be genuine revolutionaries of Juche type and their close unity and cohesion around the great leader has strengthened as never before.

Innovation and leap forward are taking place in production and economic construction, too.

Mechanization, semi-automation and automation of production processes are forcefully promoted in all branches of the national economy and unprecedented miracles and innovations are effected in production.

Marked progress is made in all spheres of cultural construction, too.

Consolidating their achievements already made, our people will more energetically conduct the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" to hasten the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" upholding the red flag of the three revolutions unfurled by him.

Son Yong Rok

Immortal Revolutionary Exploits Will Shine Forever in Our Country's History

In the grandiose circumstances where the whole country is bubbling over with a new great revolutionary upsurge to carry out the programme-tasks put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report to the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea and his New Year Address for this year, our people greet the 50th anniversary of the death of Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country.

On this occasion, they fondly recollect the brilliant revolutionary activities and immortal revolutionary exploits of Kim Hyong Jik who devoted his whole life to the restoration of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people, and pay a tribute of boundless respect to him.

To our regret, Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country died on June 5, 1926, at the age of 32, without seeing the restoration of the country which he had longed for.

He passed away too early, but his immortal revolutionary exploits shine bright together with the history of our prospering country.

Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was born at Mangyongdae on July 10, 1894 in a patriotic family which had fought against the foreign invaders and the feudal rulers from generation to generation and early started his revolutionary struggle.

He made it clear that the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country should develop independently and fought unyieldingly in the van of the movement.

He formed the Korean National Association (KNA) on March 23, 1917. It was the most steadfast revolutionary organization in the revolutionary stand against imperialism and

the biggest and most active anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization in our country in the period before and after the March First Uprising.

The birth of the KNA was a precious fruit of his far-reaching plan for the independent and unified guidance of the Korean anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and his struggle for its realization; it was a historic event which gave a great impetus to the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our people.

Under his guidance, the KNA dealt a telling blow to the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and demonstrated the patriotic spirit of our people to the world.

Besides the KNA, an illegal organization, he formed legal organizations such as the Hakgyo-gye (School Association), the Pisok-gye (Stone Monument Association) and the Hyangto-gye (Local Community Association) and united the broad masses into them. He raised the younger generation to be the mainstay of the country to shoulder its future by carrying on vigorous educational, cultural and political activities in the lofty revolutionary spirit of Chiwon (High Aim).

In particular, he had the strong spirit of national independence. And so he resolutely opposed dependence on foreign forces in the national-liberation struggle and firmly maintained the independent stand.

Kim Hyong Jik said:

"The Koreans must have their spirit wherever they may go. Independence of Korea is not bestowed by foreigners. History shows that dependence on outside forces means national death."

Achieving national independence by Koreans themselves, as Kim Hyong Jik said, was an absolutely correct way for national liberation which reflected correctly the urgent demand of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country.

Kim Hyong Jik performed an undying revolutionary exploit in the struggle to raise our anti-Japanese national-liberation movement to new heights by leading it along the right path.

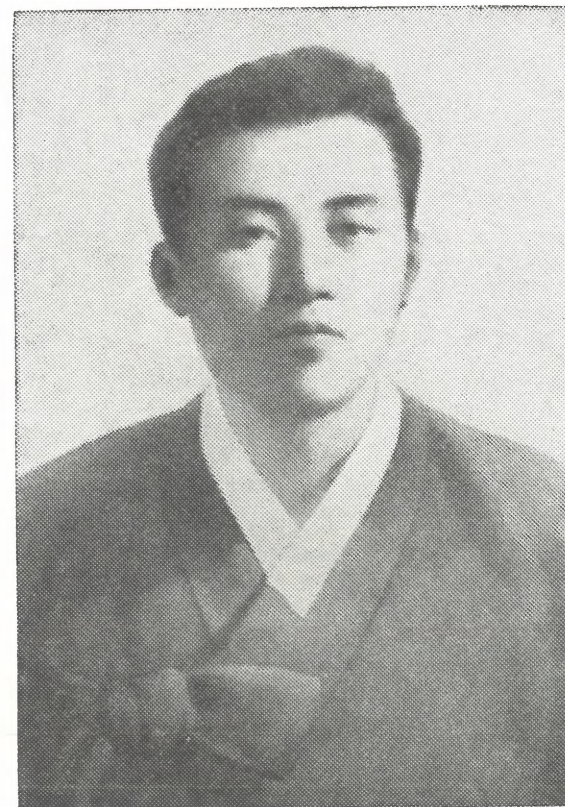
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "With the March First Uprising as a momentum the bourgeois national-liberation movement came to an end and the national-liberation struggle of the Korean people headed by the working class under the banner of Marxism-Leninism entered a new stage."

After the October Revolution in Russia, Marxism-Leninism spread rapidly and the people's revolutionary advance including the March First Uprising became more active in our country. The developments demanded the change of the course of our anti-Japanese national-liberation movement from the nationalist to the communist movement.

Kim Hyong Jik analyzed and reviewed the internal and external situations and the experiences and lessons of the preceding anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and strove to develop our anti-Japanese national-liberation movement to a new stage.

He convened the historic Kuantien Meeting in August 1919, and said:

"Inspired by the Proletarian Revolution in Russia, the proletariat of all lands are now greatly awakened and are intensifying their struggle against the imperialist aggressors



Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader
Comrade Kim Il Sung

and the reactionary rule at home.

"We should all struggle to defeat Japanese imperialism and build a new country which defends the rights and interests of the proletarian masses, by the nation's own efforts in line with our nation's unanimous desire for the restoration of the country and with the general trend of the times."

His words that the Korean national-liberation movement should be the proletarian revolution represented a great declaration of a new line of our anti-Japanese national-liberation movement.

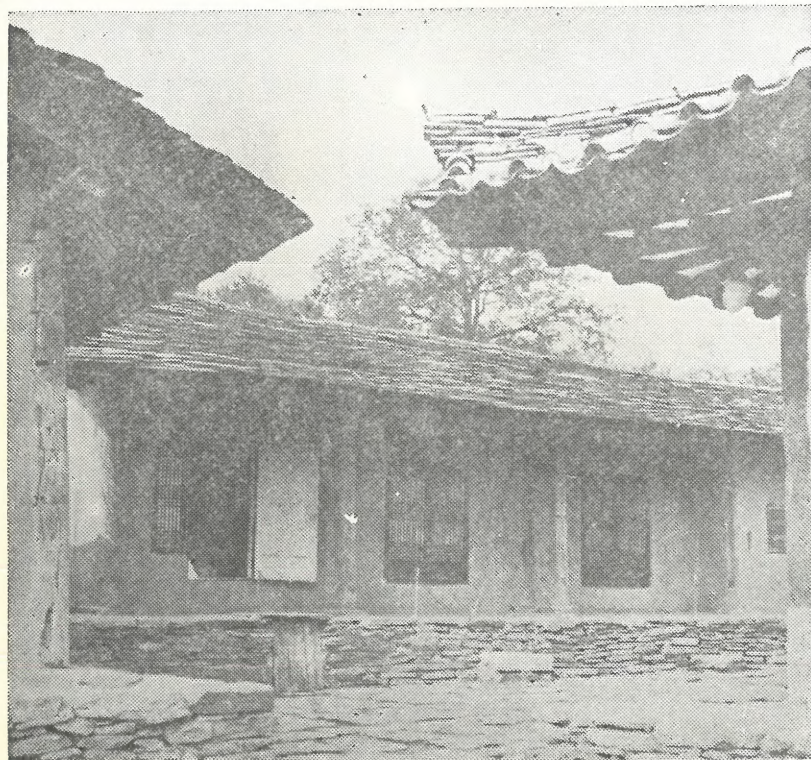
After the Kuantien Meeting Kim Hyong Jik energetically strove for the development of the Korean national-liberation movement to new heights.

He paid primary attention to building up the leading force of the revolution.

He went deep into the midst of workers and peasants in different parts at home and abroad and did his best to equip them with progressive thought and class consciousness, unite them and enlist them in revolutionary struggle.

He held the historic Popyong Meeting in October 1923 and advanced a policy of the KNA organizations going deep among the proletarian masses and more actively spreading the new thought among them, and uniting the broad masses more closely around the KNA, and worked energetically for its execution.

He also strove to obtain weapons and train



The house in Ponghwa-ri, Kangdong county, where Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, lived first after he came there

military cadres in order to organize and carry on an active armed struggle. He set up schools everywhere he went and educated and trained youth and children to be the successors to the revolution with far-sightedness.

Kim Hyong Jik not only built up the strong revolutionary forces by educating the main classes of the revolution but also worked vigorously to bring together all the anti-Japanese forces and attain their unity and cohesion.

He constantly educated in progressive thought the champions of the independence movement operating separately at home and abroad without a clear fighting programme and united all the individuals and organizations in the independence movement as an organized anti-Japanese patriotic force.

He also educated religious people, patriotic traders, local influential quarters and even servants of the enemy's organs and enlisted them in the anti-Japanese struggle.

Thanks to his energetic and active struggle our people's own revolutionary forces grew strong, preparing the way for developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country to a new stage.

As seen above, Kim Hyong Jik performed the immortal revolutionary exploits which will shine forever in the annals of the fatherland, as a great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement.

Indeed, the whole life of Kim Hyong Jik was a brilliant revolutionary life of an ardent patriot, an indomitable revolutionary, who fought solely for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people; it was a glorious revolutionary life of an outstanding revolutionary leader who explored a new path of the Korean national-liberation movement.

The lofty will for the restoration of the country cherished by Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement, has been inherited and developed brilliantly by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and has come into full bloom and borne fine fruits in this land.

Today our country sees the greatest national prosperity and flourish ever in the history of thousands of years and our people live the happiest life in the world under the wise guidance of the great leader.

The glory and happiness of today inspire boundless respect for Kim Hyong Jik in our people and strengthen their resolve to staunchly fight on along the road of the revolution guided by the fatherly leader, with a single-hearted devotion and intense loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads our revolution along the path of victory and glory.

Tong Hwa Son

Comrade Kim Chol Ju, an Indomitable Revolutionary Fighter

In the magnificent circumstances where our people are energetically stepping up the grand socialist construction, conducting a vigorous speed campaign, they mark the 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Chol Ju, an indomitable revolutionary fighter. On this occasion, they fondly recollect the brilliant revolutionary life and activities of Comrade Kim Chol Ju, an indomitable revolutionary fighter born of Korea.

Comrade Kim Chol Ju, younger brother of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was born at Mangyongdae, Pyongyang on June 12, 1916 as the second son of Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country, and Kang Ban Sok, an ardent woman revolutionary fighter, at a time when our people were suffering from the occupation of the country by the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

His was a patriotic and revolutionary family which had fought staunchly from generation to generation against the foreign invaders for the country and the people. He grew up to be an ardent patriot, a staunch revolutionary fighter, under the revolutionary education by his parents and particularly under the direct guidance and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his elder brother.

He started his revolutionary struggle in his early years and fought bravely. To our regret, however, he died a heroic death on June 14, 1935 in a battle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

He joined the Saenal (New Day) Juvenile Union, the first revolutionary children's organization in our country created by the great leader in 1926, and started his worthwhile and honourable revolutionary struggle and devoted his youth and life to the Korean revolution. From then to the last moment of

his life, he was always faithful, in all his thought and actions, to the great leader who cleared the new path for the Korean revolution.

In the winter of 1928, Comrade Kim Chol Ju learned that the organizations of the Young Communist League (YCL) were striving to obtain weapons according to the far-reaching plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A mere boy, he volunteered to carry weapons from Linchiang to Fusung through the strict cordon of the enemy.

Together with Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, his uncle, he was carrying out this difficult task, when he was exposed to the danger of detection of weapons by the enemy making a rigorous search. He bit his lips to bleed and pretended to be seriously ill. Thus he escaped from the danger.

The great leader advanced the Juche-motivated line and policies for the Korean revolution at the historic Chialun Meeting in 1930 and, at the Mingyuehkuo Meeting held in May 1931, he put forward a policy of correcting the "Left" adventurist errors, restoring the wrecked revolutionary organizations and building up strong revolutionary forces.

Upholding the line and policies presented by the great leader, Comrade Kim Chol Ju put his heart and soul into the work of laying the foundation of revolutionary struggle and the mass basis of armed struggle.

While striving to build up the YCL organizations and steadily enlarge them, he scattered leaflets at the risk of his life. He went into the enemy barracks and the houses of big landlords who had scores of private soldiers to scatter leaflets and threatening letters. He thereby dampened the spirits of the reactionaries and created favourable conditions for anti-Japanese propaganda and the

rallying of the masses.

According to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of waging an organized armed struggle, Comrade Kim Chol Ju did everything he could to help create the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA). After the foundation of the KPRA on April 25, 1932 he carried out energetically various activities—work to enlarge and strengthen the ranks of the KPRA, defence of guerrilla bases, organizational and political work for consolidating the mass base of the armed struggle, struggle to obtain weapons and performance of revolutionary art pieces.

Comrade Kim Chol Ju joined the Communist Party in the thick of the revolutionary struggle. Upholding the anti-Japanese united front line advanced by the great leader he enlisted the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units in the anti-Japanese united front, opening up a favourable phase for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Chol Ju was a strong-willed revolutionary fighter faithful to principle who was full of fervent revolutionary passion, was not hesitating and pessimistic in face of whatever adversity and was uncompromising to injustice; he was also a seasoned political figure, a staunch revolutionary fighter, who highly valued and loved his comrades and people and devoted his all to them. He was honest-minded, simple and modest.

He remained in his home with his younger brother after the death of his father in the course of struggle to achieve the high aim to liberate the country and the death of his mother in the process of revolutionary struggle. He overcame the sorrow and difficulties of life with his strong will power and carried out the revolutionary work with much greater vigour than before. He not only energetically conducted the YCL work but also actively helped the Women's Association guided by his mother and the Peasants' Association in their work.

With a firm resolve to take up arms and fight in the armed ranks to carry into practice the will of his parents, he went to see the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his elder brother.

The great leader earnestly told his younger brother who implored his enrollment in the Guerrilla Army:

"We have many things to do in order to carry out the intention of our parents. To enlarge the YCL organization is now no less

important than to fight with arms in hand.

"In order to lead the Korean revolution to victory, we must firmly build up the ranks of the YCL, its reserve."

Taking to heart this teaching of the great leader, Comrade Kim Chol Ju guided the work of the YCL district committee with greater vigor, always full of hope and confidence.

He was very modest and unceremonious in the daily life and work. Whenever his comrades committed errors or did things contrary to principle, he severely criticized them to help them to correct their defects.

In October 1933, the enemy's "punitive force" surprised the guerrilla district under cover of thick fog. Many people were exposed to the danger of being killed. At this critical moment, Comrade Kim Chol Ju shot to death an enemy officer with his revolver and decoyed the enemy in the opposite direction of the village.

Only then the people in the guerrilla district knew the enemy's attack and began to take refuge. He was seriously wounded. In order to help the people to evacuate themselves to a safe place, however, he kept luring the enemy, falling and rising. Thus he saved the people in the guerrilla district from the enemy's surprise attack.

When the enemy's "punitive force" attacked the Tashiaho area and set fire to villages he rescued a child, two years old, from the fire at the risk of his life.

He ardently loved the country and the people and skilfully organized and mobilized the masses to revolutionary struggle and devoted himself to the Korean revolution, the country and the people. For his noble revolutionary qualities he commanded the deep love and respect of the youth and people.

Comrade Kim Chol Ju, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, untiringly fought, devoting his life, for the revolutionary cause of Juche led by the great leader. By so doing, he performed the immortal feats which will shine forever in the annals of the country.

Comrade Kim Chol Ju single-heartedly faithful to the great leader died so early and is not with us now. But his lofty revolutionary spirit will live in the hearts of our people forever and his brilliant life and activities shine bright together with our advancing ranks, the victorious revolutionary ranks.

Kim Hwa Sok

The Juche Idea Has Raised Revolutionary Theories to New Heights

(1)

The Juche idea fathered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great thought which gives correct answers to all the questions arising from revolution and construction; and it is an original idea which has raised the revolutionary theories of the working class to new heights.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and it is a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role. The Juche idea, an ideological and theoretical generalization of the revolution and the communist movement in our country, contains an abundance of revolutionary theories for all realms to transform nature and society, and gives correct answers to all problems arising in the revolution and construction. The Juche idea has clarified the tasks of each revolutionary stage and the means for their fulfilment, and it has set forth strategic and tactical principles that must be adhered to throughout the whole period of the building of socialism and communism." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 8.)

The great Juche idea clarified for the first time that the masses of the working people are the masters of revolution and construction and the decisive factor in revolution and construction, and thus put the revolutionary theories of the working class on a new ideol-

ogical and theoretical basis.

It is the basis of the Juche idea that man is master of all things and decides everything. Of course, the living conditions of people, the economic relations, are important in social progress. Without the means of living man can neither live nor develop. In such a meaning, we can say that the economy forms the material basis of social life. The means of living, however, are, after all, for man and without man they are meaningless. It is also man that creates the means of living and improves the living conditions. Everything in nature and society exists for man and without man it is of no value.

That is why the great Juche idea puts forward revolutionary theories and strategy and tactics with people, the masses of the working people, as the central factor.

The Juche idea evolves the revolutionary theories with the masses of the working people as the central factor. In other words, it develops all theories of the revolution and construction, setting it as their main goal to free the masses of the working people from all sorts of subjugation and provide them with an independent and creative, happy life, because they are the masters of the revolution and construction.

It also puts forward revolutionary strategy and tactics on the basis of the role of the working masses. In other words, it presents strategy and tactics to push ahead with revolution and construction mainly by the method of uniting the working masses and bringing them into action, because they play

a decisive role in revolution and construction.

The great Juche idea developed and systematized the revolutionary theories of the working class in an all-round way on such a new ideological and theoretical basis, and thus gives scientific answers to the questions posed by all spheres and stages of revolution and construction.

The great Juche idea which calls for attaching primary importance to man in viewing things gives full answers not only to the question of transforming the material living conditions of society but to all the questions raised to remould people and make them completely free. It sets forth the principles and methods to transform nature and society in a revolutionary way in all areas of material and mental life—politics and the economy, ideology and morality, culture and technology and military affairs; and it clarifies the principles and main directions and ways to settle all concrete problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

The Juche idea set out for the first time in history the tasks of the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the ways for their implementation, thereby opening up the path to national liberation, so that people can free themselves from the yoke of imperialism and feudalism, regain their national sovereignty and become masters of their destiny.

It set forth the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and the original ways and means for their fulfilment, and thus pointed out a real way to class emancipation. In particular, it put forward the tasks of the three revolutions and the methods for their implementation, and thereby showed the road to the completion of the cause of human emancipation by completely liberating from all fetters of nature and society the working people freed from exploitation and oppression.

Moreover, the Juche idea presents the stra-

tegic and tactical principles to be adhered to throughout the whole period of revolution and construction and gives a correct answer to the question of uniting broad masses of all strata, except for a handful of hostile elements, by educating and remoulding them, and bringing their revolutionary zeal into full play.

(2)

One of the important problems entirely newly clarified by the great Juche idea is the essence of revolution and construction.

The Juche idea that attaches primary importance to man in viewing things teaches us that revolution breaks out because the independence of the masses of the people is trampled underfoot in exploiter society. It also teaches us that the principal aim of revolution and construction is to uphold the independence of the masses of the people, that is, to enable them to enjoy an independent and creative life as the masters of nature and society free from all fetters.

The new clarification of the essence of revolution by the Juche idea enriched the contents of the revolutionary struggle of the working class. According to the Juche idea, the revolutionary struggle of the working class includes all struggles to overthrow the old social system and establish a new one and to make people lead an independent and creative life free from all shackles of nature and society.

The great Juche idea also elucidates the motive power of the revolution and construction in an original way. It teaches us that all classes and strata or the masses of people who are exploited and oppressed and whose independence is trampled down in old society are the motive power of the revolution and the decisive factor of victory in the revolution.

With the original exposition of the motive power of the revolution and construction by the Juche idea it was newly clarified that

the unity of the masses of the people is the major condition for the victory of the revolution in our time when they are the masters of their destiny.

The Juche idea also gave a new answer to the question of the decisive condition for the socialist transformation of the relations of production. It teaches us that the decisive condition for the socialist reorganization of the relations of production is not the solid material and technical foundation laid for it, but the demand of the life of the people themselves for it and the revolutionary forces prepared for it. Thus, it shows a shortcut to an end to exploitation of man by man and the establishment of an advanced socialist system even in those countries in which industrialization is not realized and the level of the development of the productive forces is relatively low.

It makes it clear that the decisive factor of victory in war is the united strength of the masses of the people under the wise guidance of a great leader of the working class.

The great Juche idea also gives a new, original exposition of the fundamental method of revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...what is most important in the development of society is training people to be more dynamic; in order to powerfully push ahead with the revolution and construction, top priority should be given to the work with men, that is, to the work of remoulding men." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 261.)

Only the Juche idea brilliantly clarifies that the fundamental method of the revolu-

tion and construction is to remould people, master of all things, as well as society in material-economic sphere, and give full scope to their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom.

This represents a first new clarification of the absolutely correct method of successfully carrying out the socialist revolution, which is to combine the transformation of economic form with the remoulding of people.

The Juche idea also puts forward all concrete tasks to win complete victory of socialism and carry out the historical mission of the working class after the establishment of the socialist system, that is, the strategic goal of capturing the material fortress and ideological fortress simultaneously.

Because it shows the goal and the methods to attain it, the working-class party has become able to successfully carry out the transformation of nature and society and the remoulding of people simultaneously according to its ideal.

The immortal Juche idea gives new, original, scientific answers to a number of new theoretical and practical problems arising from the revolution and construction, including the essence, motive power and fundamental method of the revolution and construction, and the course and successive stage of the revolution and construction and the ideological basis of socialist society.

The great Juche idea, therefore, is an immortal idea which raised the revolutionary theories of the working class on the revolution and construction to new heights.

Chang Sok Ho

Programme Document Which Illuminated the Path for the Youth Movement

Five years have gone since the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung published his immortal classic "The Youth Must Take Over the Revolution and Carry It Forward."

In this work the great leader reviewed the proud path of victory covered by our youth movement under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, and clarified the position and role of the youth in revolution and construction and the essence of the youth movement and the tasks of the Youth League and the youth in the endeavours to step up socialist construction, achieve the country's reunification and quicken the triumph of our revolutionary cause and the victory of the world revolution.

In the work he fully systematized the thought and theory on the youth movement by applying the immortal Juche idea to the youth movement. So this immortal classic is of weighty theoretical and practical importance in further developing the youth movement to meet the new demands of the advancing revolution and hastening the victory of the revolutionary cause.

In the first part of the work, the great leader noted that the Korean youth movement had traversed the path of proud struggle for nearly half a century since the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union, our country's first revolutionary youth organization, and accomplished brilliant exploits which would go down in our people's history of struggle.

The League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) of Korea that sprang from the deep roots of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, inheriting its brilliant revolutionary traditions, and all the young people performed immortal deeds in the revolution and work of construction through their heroic struggle. In

the course, the spiritual and moral qualities of our youth have changed beyond recognition.

Our young people, dependable successors to our revolution, are cram-full of the great leader's revolutionary ideology, the monolithic ideology of our Party, and the LSWY has grown to be guards and death-defying corps true to the fatherly leader, the invincible combat ranks of young revolutionary fighters struggling stoutly for the victory of the revolution.

In his historic work, the great leader clarified the essence of the revolutionary youth movement and particularly the youth problem in socialist society and presented the thought on the new generation taking over the revolution and carrying it forward.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Generations pass, but the revolution continues. Though the goals of the revolution remain unaltered, the generation has changed and the new generation that has grown up since liberation is already emerging as master of our state and society. Only when the new, rising generation takes over the revolution can it be carried forward and our sacred revolutionary cause be accomplished."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 59.)

The great leader's thought on the new, rising generation taking over the revolution and carrying it forward is a great idea providing a sure guarantee for the final victory of the revolution. The youth problem in socialist society is essentially that of training dependable heirs to the revolution. This is one of the most important problems raised by our era.

The question of whether one trains successors to the revolution or not is that of whether one continues the revolution or gives it up halfway. After all, it affects the destiny of the

revolution and construction.

The working class must continue the revolution until it has won final victory in the revolution, even after the establishment of the socialist system. Even though the revolution has triumphed in one country or some areas the working class must fight to the end for the worldwide victory of the revolutionary cause, taking firmly the weapon of class struggle in its hands, as long as capitalism and imperialism remain in the world. This victory can be won through a long struggle of many generations, and not one generation.

Taking over the revolution and carrying it forward is badly needed particularly by the revolutionary development in our country.

Our revolutionary cause has not been completed, and we have liberated only a half of the country so far.

US imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction and the sworn enemy of our people, occupies the southern half of our country, and Japanese militarism has revived with US imperialist backing and is madly seeking to invade our country.

In south Korea under US imperialist occupation, the class enemies of our people—landlords, comprador capitalists and the reactionary bureaucratic clique of pro-US and pro-Japanese stooges—are still entrenched and the reactionary colonial-fascist ruling system remains as before.

As long as imperialism and all reactionaries and their stooges remain, we must not discontinue the revolutionary struggle but continue it until we establish national sovereignty and complete the revolutionary cause throughout the country.

The revolutionary cause of the working class has not been completed, and the goals of our revolution remain unaltered, but the generation of the revolution has changed. These historical conditions of our era set before the youth the honourable task of taking over the revolution and carrying it forward until the Korean revolution triumphs throughout the country.

The great leader made a scientific analysis of such law-given demand of revolutionary development, and raised the problem of successors to the revolution as a radical problem affecting its future destiny and gave an absolutely correct answer to it, thus clearly showing the path for the youth movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"If the young people are to take over and**

carry forward the revolution, they must, among other things, make continuous efforts to revolutionize and working-classize themselves. Although revolutionization is necessary for everyone, it is especially necessary for the younger generation who have not experienced the ordeals of revolutionary struggle." (Ibid., p. 59.)

Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the demand of the law governing the revolutionary struggle, in his work the great leader presented a thought on revolutionizing and working-classizing especially the new generation who have not gone through the ordeals of revolutionary struggle, as well as all other members of society, and thereby showed the absolutely right way to train the successors to the revolution under socialism.

Only when the young people are revolutionized and working-classized, is it possible to train them to be revolutionists boundlessly faithful to the great leader and closely equipped with the revolutionary working-class world outlook and guide them to carry through the revolution to the end for the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The great leader taught that the young people must arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideology and revolutionary traditions of our Party and working-class consciousness, and faithfully participate in the organizational life of the LSWY and temper themselves politically and ideologically to firmly establish the revolutionary world outlook and thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize themselves.

In the work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also set forth the tasks of the young people in socialist construction and national defence, the tasks of the youth organizations and the youth in the struggle for the south Korean revolution and national reunification, and the programme-task of the youth in the struggle to strengthen militant unity and solidarity with the progressive people and youth the world over.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's historic work "The Youth Must Take Over the Revolution and Carry It Forward" serves as a great programme illuminating the path for the youth movement and contributes greatly to strengthening and developing our youth movement and the world progressive youth movement.

Choe Song Sok

Taking the Lead in Technical Revolution

The Chonchon Rock Drill Factory is widely known to our country as one of modern mining machine factories.

The workers of the factory who were praised highly last year by the fatherly leader for their manufacture of new high-speed rock drills came out vigorously in the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must introduce mechanization, semi-automation, and automation full scale in all spheres of industry; in particular, we must concentrate on the extractive industries where operations are most backbreaking and labour-consuming and speedily complete the comprehensive mechanization in tunnelling, ore and coal hewing and all other operations in the pits."

Since they rose vigorously in the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" started by the Party centre according to the policy put forward by the great leader, the whole factory has bubbled over with

fervent loyalty as never before.

The workers and technicians of the factory were all filled with one desire to bring joy to the fatherly leader who highly values and loves our miners, by manufacturing a greater number of highly-efficient rock drills for the tunnellers.

Comrade Li Tae Bok, head of Chollima processing workshop No. 1, could not sleep with excitement when he came back from a rally to start the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions." He thought to himself:

"What and how to do?

"Faithful to the teaching of the great leader on making various rock drills—large and small ones and those for soft and hard beds, we must decisively increase the assortment of rock drills.

"Herein lies the honour of Chollima riders moving ahead under the red flag of the three revolutions!"

What a Merited Miner had said some time ago, when he, together with Comrade Ham Gi Jong, a designer, carried new rock drills made at his factory to a mine,

flashed across his mind:

"Very good. But the ore bed of our mine is too hard...."

The miner had skilfully handled a new drill but felt very sorry.

Recalling what the miner had said, Comrade Li Tae Bok made up his mind to make another high-speed rock drill for hard beds which make up a great proportion in our ore and coal mines.

He made a design, paying deep attention to every line and dot. As soon as the day broke, he went to Comrade Ham Gi Jong with the design. To his surprise, he found a sheet of complex blueprint spread on his desk at which he had fallen asleep. There were many traces of erased and rewritten pencil marks. He had been also designing a high-speed rock drill for hard beds.

Their hearts beat as one.

Soon designing was completed.

According to the design of a new highly-efficient rock drill for hard beds the Chollima riders in the processing section did their work in a big way.

But they had to settle many

things to manufacture new rock drills while continuing the production of rock drills in progress.

The key lay in boldly making technical innovation.

Well aware through their practice that they can do nothing now without making technical revolution, the workers of Chollima processing workshop No. 1 decided to automate the piston processing, the most labour-consuming operation in the manufacture of rock drills. The worker-students of the factory college and factory higher technical school took the lead in this work.

Thanks to their intense loyalty, an automatic streamline capable of increasing the piston processing capacity more than ten times at a time was completed in a short time.

The workers and technicians of the casting workshop also introduced advanced work methods in their production including the application of a new precision casting method to the manufacture of almost all fittings of rock drills, thus securing reserve materials for a few months in the processing section.

Workers in grinding, assembling and all other units and sections kept pace with them.

New high-speed rock drills mass-produced at the factory are sent in good time to the tunnellers throughout the country.

Some time ago, workshop head Li Tae Bok went again to the

mine where the Merited Miner works.

"Very good. The rock drills are what we miners want," said the Merited Miner. From these simple words, Comrade Li Tae Bok felt great honour and pride of taking the lead in the technical revolution.

Through the vigorous "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" the Chollima riders of the factory manufactured, besides the new high-speed rock drills for hard beds, various kinds of new highly-efficient rock drills adapted to the

geological features of our country and our people's constitution such as small high-speed rock drills for second-stage crushing and all-purpose large rock drills for open-cast mines, mining faces and other places.

The workers of the factory boundlessly faithful to the fatherly leader and the glorious Party, are working hard under the revolutionary motto "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" to win the red flag of the three revolutions earlier than others.

Li Yong Hun

Workers overfulfil their production assignments every day through a vigorous speed campaign



National Economic Planning in Our Country (2)

UNIFIED AND DETAILED PLANNING

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a deep analysis of the practical experiences of socialist construction and the requirement of national economic planning and advanced a unique thought and policy on unified and detailed planning. He thereby showed a correct way to strengthen the state's planned guidance and management of the national economy and attain a steady, high rate of economic development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's brain child, unified and detailed planning, along with the Taean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance, is a new form of economic management; it is an invariable policy of our Party in planning.

Unified and detailed planning is a system and method of planning which is in full accord with the nature of the economic system of our country based on the public ownership of means of production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Unified planning means that the state planning bodies and the planning cells across the nation make up a single planning system to thoroughly ensure the unity of planning under the unified guidance of the State Planning Commission."

Unified planning in our country is found, first, in the fact that the state planning organs and cells form a single planning system.

The regional planning commissions formed in a few units are under the direct control of the State Planning Commission. The regional planning commissions directly control the state planning departments of cities (or districts) and counties, and the state planning sections of factories and enterprises. The state planning bodies at all levels always see whether correct plans are worked out or not in their respective localities and branches and help the production establishments to map out objective, scientific plans by actively tapping reserves.

At the same time, they promptly inform the higher planning bodies and the Administration Council of defects in the execution of plans such as poor organization of production or waste of labour and materials so that the latter can take necessary steps to correct them.

The planning departments and sections in the committees or ministries of the Administration Council and central organs, provincial organs and factories and enterprises are subordinated both to their respective bodies and the State Planning Commission.

Functionaries of the State Planning Commission always pay deep attention to helping the planning departments and sections of the government organs and enterprises, its planning cells, to work well.

This enables the state planning agencies to further strengthen their ties with the planning departments and sections in the government organs and enterprises and intensify their guidance of the latter.

This planning system, an embodiment in planning of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method and the Taean work system created by the great leader, is an ideal system which properly combines centralized guidance with local creative initiative, and proletarian dictatorship with the mass line.

The thorough establishment of a system of unified planning has brought about a radical improvement in our national economic planning.

First, it has enabled the planning cells to work out correct plans reflecting the demand of the Party and the state by making the planning agencies, which are well aware of the intention of the Party and the needs of the state, undertake directly planning in localities and enterprises.

It has also made it possible to overcome all manifestations of passivism and conservatism and mobilize the production reserves

to the maximum in all branches of the national economy, and attain a high rate of production growth.

Next, unified planning has enabled the planners to go into the midst of the producer masses and enlist their creative initiative fully and work out plans, familiarizing themselves with the concrete conditions of production site.

In planning we also coordinate economic activities in all the branches of the national economy and enterprises down to the minutest details.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...our national economic plan should be a plan which correctly maintains the general equilibrium of the national economy in conformity to the Party's policies and the objective realities and, at the same time, is so specific and circumstantial as to enable all the branches and enterprises to come into gear to the minutest details."

Detailed planning means closely coordinating general economic development with the management activities of all factories and enterprises and drawing up detailed plans to suit the actual conditions in all the branches of the national economy and localities and enterprises so that everything—even down to the minutest details—is dovetailed.

In order to implement the policy of detailed planning in the national economy, we planned all the economic activities to minor details and set all indices as state planned indices and thus made people execute all the plans as strictly as laws.

We thereby let state planning agencies control not only the general indices but also detailed indices for national economic development.

It was important in doing this to improve the method of work in the State Planning Commission and planning agencies of all other levels. We, therefore, induced the State Planning Commission to strengthen its ties

with the planning agencies of all other levels and guided all the planning agencies and workers to help and lead each other forward in their work in the interests of the state.

We directed the enterprises to draw up detailed plans from the beginning and, on this basis, made upper agencies map out detailed plans.

Thus we made all the enterprises coordinate their plans, committees or ministries of the Administration Council, and all branches and production units of the national economy.

On the other hand, as there are a multitude of indices and a huge volume of work to be planned, we defined the limits of detailed plans for the State Planning Commission, for the state planning departments of cities (or districts) or counties and for the state planning sections of factories and enterprises. And we made it obligatory to execute all the detailed plans, regarding them as the unitary state plans.

The thorough implementation of the policy of detailed planning has enabled us to put a complete end to unbalance and spontaneity in economic development and fully ensure planned and balanced development.

It has also made it possible to give proper fighting tasks to producer masses and provide all conditions for their fulfilment, and thus bring their creativity and activity into full play in the carrying out of the plans.

It has rendered it possible to eliminate the waste of labour, materials, equipment and funds at all units and mobilize internal reserves of production to the maximum.

As you have seen above, by thoroughly carrying out the policy of unified and detailed planning in the national economy, we are fully meeting the requirements of the law of the planned and proportionate development of the national economy and steadily developing the national economy at a high rate.

Choe Wun Song

Solidarity with Struggle of the Korean People for National Reunification Strengthens in Europe

COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORTING KOREAN REUNIFICATION FORMED IN SWITZERLAND

The Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification was recently formed in Switzerland at a time when the world people are further strengthening their solidarity daily with the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country against the manoeuvres of the US imperialists for the start of a new aggressive war in Korea.

The Committee inaugurated on the initiative of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Organization, a political party of Switzerland, is composed of General Secretary of the Progressive Organization and a Bern state assemblyman and other public figures.

It will contribute to further strengthening international solidarity with the sacred struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

IADL ORGANIZES "INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LAWYERS AGAINST FASCISM AND FOR DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH KOREA"

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Belgium recently organized the "International Committee of Lawyers against Fascism and for Defence of Democracy in South Korea" in accordance with the programme of action adopted at the World Conference of Lawyers held in Syria in October last year in support of the struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Committee formed of lawyers of various countries of the world set it as the aim of its action to expose the aggressive manoeuvres of US imperialism and the criminal treacherous acts of its stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, in south Korea and support the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy.

"LUXEMBURG PROMOTERS' COMMITTEE FOR FRIENDSHIP AND SOLIDARITY WITH THE KOREAN PEOPLE" ESTABLISHED IN LUXEMBURG

The "Luxemburg Promoters' Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People" was recently established in Luxemburg at a time when the voices supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification are growing stronger daily.

Chairman of the Committee is President of the Luxemburg Bar Association and is made up of prominent figures of various circles of the country.

"COMMITTEE OF SWISS LAWYERS FOR DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH KOREA" CREATED IN SWITZERLAND

Of late noted lawyers and attorneys of Switzerland created in Basel the "Committee of Swiss Lawyers for Defence of Democracy in South Korea."

The purpose of the Committee formed at a time when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are intensifying the barbarous fascist suppression of the struggle of the south Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the democratization of south Korean society is to support the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy and positively contribute to the work for further strengthening the movement of the Swiss people for solidarity with this struggle.

NORWEGIAN COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORTING KOREAN REUNIFICATION FORMED IN NORWAY

Personages of many political parties and public organizations, parliamentarians and progressives of Norway formed the Norwegian Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification in Oslo.

The Committee aims at supporting the struggle of the Korean people for realizing the country's reunification independently and peacefully on a democratic principle without outside interference after making the US imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea.



Juvenile Corps members are fully preparing themselves as dependable successors to the revolutionary cause of Juche

Extracurricular Activities of Juvenile Corps Members



Little scientists make chemical experiments



Juvenile Corps members learn agricultural scientific know-how in co-operative fields where a rich crop is expected



They are the happiest in the world!



Juvenile Corps members see impressively the gun "Min-chong" (Democratic Youth League) which wiped out a large number of US imperialist aggressors and their stooges during the Fatherland Liberation War



Agitation for greater results in production is one of their main extracurricular activities



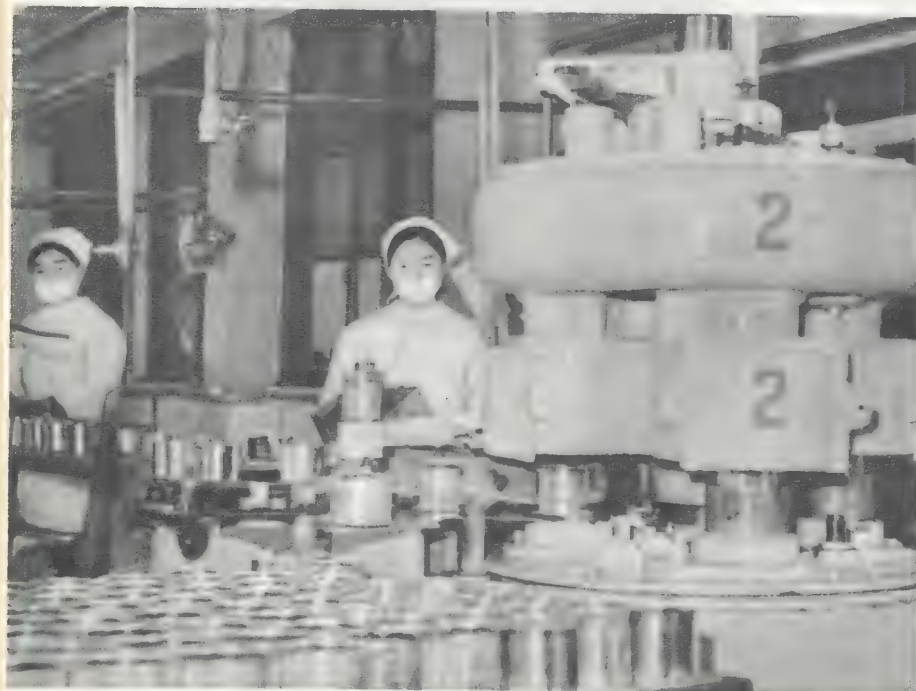
Workers of the clothing factory producing a great variety of good clothes



Workers exchange their experiences gained in improving the quality of textiles

Ever-developing Pukchong County Local Industry

Workers processing famous Pukchong apples



The variety of household goods increases daily

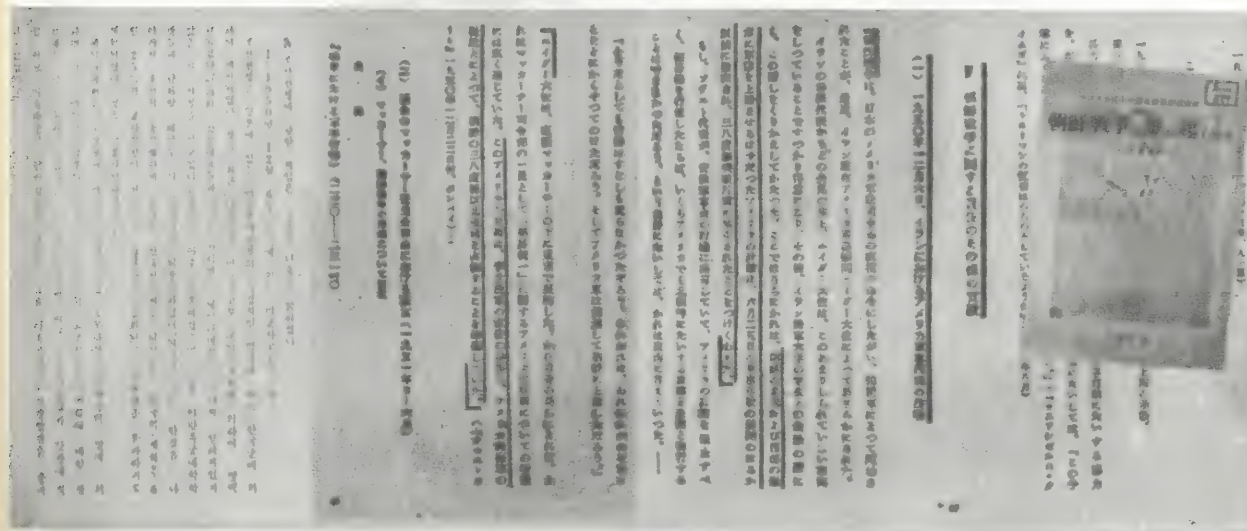


Technicians have a consultation on how to produce a greater variety of better-quality goods

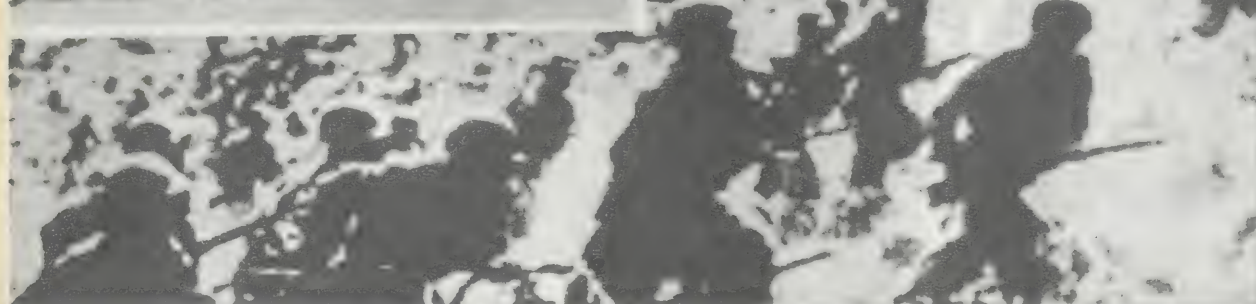


US Imperialism—Main Force of Aggression and War in Korea

A document exposing that the Korean war was planned, prepared and started by US imperialism (From "Who Ignited the Korean War?")



The notorious warmonger Dulles of US imperialism finally examines the plan for "northward expedition" and gives an instruction to ignite a war in a trench on the 38th parallel on June 18, 1950



At the direct bidding of US imperialism the south Korean puppet army launched a surprise attack against the northern half of the Republic on June 25, 1950



The big-calibre guns brought into south Korea by the US imperialist aggressors

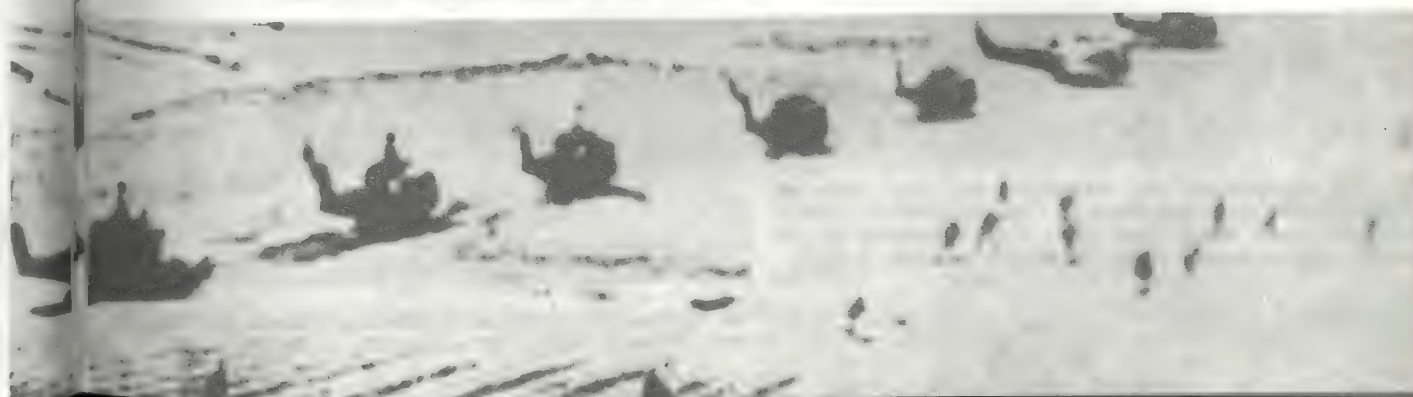


US imperialist aggression troops stage landing operation exercises almost every day in the sea off south Korea



"Nike" illegally introduced by the US imperialists

The US imperialist aggressor troops conduct mobile large-scale airlift operation exercises for a surprise attack on the northern half of the Republic





Foreign friends unanimously demand at Panmunjom: "US imperialist aggressors obstructing Korean reunification, quit south Korea at once!"

U.S.: No Plan to Pull GIs From Korea

No ROK Pullouts—U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States has no plans to withdraw more military forces from South Korea as a result of efforts by South and North Korea to reduce tensions, the State Department said Wednesday.

Department spokesman Charles W. Bray told newsmen. "We have no plans to change or modify our military modernization program" in South Korea and "we have no plans to make any troop reductions."

The US imperialists told newsmen that they have no plans to make any reductions of their aggressive military forces in south Korea even after the publication of the historic North-South Joint Statement on July 4, 1972



An aggressive armyman of US imperialism blocking the way between the north and south of Korea

Labour Law Which Met Age-old Aspiration of the Working Class

The democratic Labour Law, which emancipated our working class from harsh colonial slave labour once and for all, was promulgated on June 24, 1946, 30 years ago.

In a stirring excitement with joy at the glad news, our factory and office workers participated in the mammoth demonstration celebrating the enforcement of the Labour Law shoulder to shoulder.

Carrying flags and placards in their hands, they shouted at the top of their voice: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "We absolutely support the democratic Labour Law!" and "Long live the Labour Law!" Their faces were full of boundless joy and vigor and pride.

Whenever I recall that day, tears come to my eyes.

Under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism our working class suffered harsh exploitation and oppression.

It was forced to work 12 to 16 hours a day for meager starvation wages. Due to Japanese imperialist policy of national discrimination, Korean workers received a half of Japanese workers' pay, though they did harder work for longer hours than the latter. Factories and mines had no labour safety devices.

Even when workers got hurt by machines or there was cave-in, the Japanese imperialists and the comprador capitalists did not take steps for medical treatment. When they expelled workers from factories, they did not give them the retirement allowance.

More miserable was the situation of women and juvenile workers. A number of women and children went to work to earn their bread. But only tears, maltreatment and

poverty awaited them everywhere they went.

Our workers and their families suffered from starvation and diseases or became maimed under the unlimited exploitation and oppression of the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists.

This is how the workers of colonial Korea lived.

That was why our working class waged a bloody struggle to defend its class interests and overthrow the exploitative Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, fought, crossing and recrossing the peaks of Mt. Paekdu-san, upholding the banner of anti-Japanese struggle, giving the people the hope of national and class liberation.

In the first days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader, with a warm love for the country and the people, worked out his far-reaching plan to free our workers and other toiling people from slavery and provide them with a free and happy life. In the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, he stipulated the demands of a democratic labour law such as the enforcement of an eight-hour working day, the improvement of working conditions, the formulation of labour laws and the abolition of slave labour.

After the defeat of Japanese imperialism and his triumphal return-home, the great leader founded the Party and established the people's power without loss of time and promulgated the historic Labour Law, carrying out democratic reforms.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said about the Labour Law:

"This is a genuinely democratic law aimed at emancipating the factory and office workers of our country from the crushing colonial labour forced upon them in the past, at ensuring the improvement of their working conditions and material life and at opening up an avenue before them to freely build a new happy life. It is an important law which expresses the vital interests of the working class, the main force in founding a new democratic state in our country. Its enforcement is an essential condition for the democratic development of Korea."

The promulgation of the Labour Law was an epoch-making event in bringing about the genuine democratic liberation of our working class and assuring a free working life and improving its material and cultural living conditions. Thanks to the enforcement of the Labour Law and other democratic reforms, our working class had all freedoms and rights, its leadership role as the nuclear force in the building of a new society rose and it displayed all its energies, wisdom and talent in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work as the master of the country and factories.

Today, 30 years after the promulgation of the Labour Law, the position and conditions of our working class have changed radically.

In our country the slogan put forward by the working class from the inception of the labour movement—eight-hour work, eight-hour rest and eight-hour study—has been realized splendidly. In some fields workers work seven or six hours a day for eight hour-workday pay.

The state prohibits by law the labour of children under working age and built fine schools for all the rising generation to receive free, compulsory education until they graduate from senior middle schools. In all factories, enterprises and government institutions equal pay is given for equal work, irres-

pective of age and sex and socialist distribution is conducted according to the quality and quantity of work done.

In addition, our factory and office workers take paid leave every year, and spend their holidays and get free medical treatment at holiday homes and sanatoria built at scenic places, spas and mineral springs.

In particular, women take paid 77-day maternity leave and their children are brought up healthily under the care of the state and society at nurseries and kindergartens set up in the residential quarters and the factory compounds.

Workers and technicians are supplied with labour protection goods and there are clinics and hospitals in factories, mines and enterprises, where free medical care is given.

Our workers and technicians are doing joyful and fruitful work at safe and clean work places provided with labour protection devices and sanitary facilities. The state introduces social insurance and security, appropriates a colossal sum of money for allowances and old-age pension every year and responsibly guarantees the workers and technicians all conditions for life.

The state provides all able-bodied working people with jobs and responsibly looks after persons who have lost the ability to work, and old people and children without supporters.

There are no jobless people and beggars. The state provides all the working people with adequate food, clothing and housing. The state steadily raises wages and reduces prices and provides an equally abundant life for the working people.

This is our country today.

So our people regard it as their greatest happiness and honour to live and work in such a people's paradise, such socialist society. And they hold it dear.



The working people demonstrate in enthusiastic support of the enforcement of the Labour Law

But the working class south of the Military Demarcation Line in one country is forced to do slave labour, suffering from starvation and poverty, under the colonial-military fascist rule of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, even today, over 30 years after the country's liberation.

Millions of jobless workers roam about streets. The south Korean workers are denied elementary democratic rights and freedoms and subjected to all sorts of persecution and humiliation.

They work 12-18 hours a day for starvation wages—less than one-fourth or one-sixth of their minimum living costs. They suffer national insults by the US imperialist aggression troops and the Japanese capitalists and are under their watch. Because of the bad working conditions, labour accidents occur every hour and day, killing and maiming workers. They suffer from occupational and other diseases. South Korea, a society where "the rich get richer and the poor poorer," is a living hell for the working people and an

"abattoir for the workers". That is why even south Korean publications lamented that "it is a 'miracle' for the south Korean workers to live on because they do not live on food."

This makes me feel deeply the great historic significance of the promulgation of the democratic Labour Law, and renew my firm resolve to devote all my energies and wisdom to the country's socialist construction and the national reunification cause with a feeling of boundless respect for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has established the best socialist system.

No force on earth can halt the onward movement of our working class who is conducting the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

Kim Myong Chan
Worker
Pyongyang Textile Combine

WORKER-STUDENTS

Having overfulfilled their daily production assignments, workers pour out of the gate of the Kangson Steel Works. Many of them carry bags in their hands.

They are not only workers making steel for socialist construction but students of the factory college.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...We should greatly increase factory colleges, whose advantages we know by experience, and train a large number of competent working-class technical cadres who are versed in both theory and practice."

The fatherly leader established the full-time educational institutions and various types of part-time educational institutions including factory colleges to provide everybody with opportunity of learning.

He initiated the setting up of factory colleges and gave careful guidance to them to train a large number of competent technical personnel.

Under his great love and concern, a factory college was established at the Kangson Steel Works, where many workers study, while engaged in productive activity.

The worker-students study while working, under best conditions.

The state provides them with textbooks and all other school things just as full-time college students.

The factory college is equipped

with everything necessary for the education of students.

There is the "hall for the study of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" arranged with utmost care, where the students deeply study and grasp the great leader's revolutionary ideas.

The college has many laboratories with modern machines and appliances and sufficient material and technical means. Six chairs of social sciences and technical sciences boast of fine teachers.

By combining closely theory with productive labour, the worker-students are trained faster and better to be competent technical personnel effectively serving the country's socialist construction.

The factory college has ferrous metallurgical department, metal process automation department, and pressing and processing department, where they study according to their trades.

The organic combination of education with productive labour and theory with practice shows a great vitality.

Factory college students present many valuable treatises.

Not a small number of them settled new scientific-technical problems to develop metallurgical industry.

The worker-students greatly contribute particularly to the technical revolution in the steel works.

The worker-students at the rolling workshop studied and introduced a high-speed automatic rolling method into production

and settled many valuable scientific-technical problems by themselves.

Under the wise guidance and warm care of the great leader, the worker-students do a good bit of work in carrying out the tasks of technical revolution of a new, higher stage aimed at introducing automation and telemechanics in all production processes and completely freeing the workers from difficult and heavy labour.

They play an important role in the production, technological progress and management and operation of their steel works.

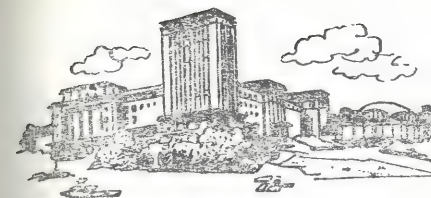
The steel works has a considerable number of engineers. Many of them are graduates from the factory college.

Factory college graduates admirably carry out their tasks at the technical and all other sections of the steel works.

The worker-students are not only producers working at an important post of socialist construction but also reserves of able technical personnel greatly contributing to the scientific and technical progress of the country, and they are fully preparing themselves as working-class intellectuals.

Upholding the policy of intellectualizing the whole of society put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the worker-students of the Kangson Steel Works are working, studying and living in a revolutionary way with a firm resolution to realize the policy brilliantly.

Song Jin Ok



KINGDOM OF CHILDREN

(This is an excerpt of an article by Matsumoto Masatsugu carried in the Japanese magazine "Mirai"—Ed.)

Korean children are very cheerful and spirited. During our stay in the Republic we received an enthusiastic welcome from lovely boys and girls everywhere we went. I could not forbear feeling as if I had been in constant contact with children of the Republic every day from the moment I landed at the Pyongyang airport and received a bouquet from a girl who gave me a vivacious salute by raising her hand across her bright face to my departure for home.

I often think that the living of children and aged people is, in a certain sense, a barometre verifying the good and bad side of the politics of a given country. What is important in the politics of a country is to see that children study and play cheerfully and vigorously true to the name and the aged live in comfort, commanding respect for their past records.

The fact that children are valued in the Republic is symbolically shown, among others, by the students and children's palaces found in different parts of the country.

President Kim Il Sung once said that in his country there is no king, but, if any, it is children. From this originated the name of palace given to the structure where children conduct extra-curricular activities and develop

their tastes and abilities. The Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, as its name implies, demonstrates its majestic appearance over the surroundings.

The Kaesong Students and Children's Palace is a little smaller in scale but its facilities on the whole are somewhat similar. The palace is, in all respects, not designed for training specialists. It is a place where children

develop their general knowledge and talents according to their desire...

All the children can play more than one national or Western instrument. So everywhere we visited they did not fail to give song and dance as well as instrumental performance. And no wonder that I was deeply impressed by the "kings," who boast of their performance.

What excited my admiration



We are happy! (at the Songrim Children's Palace)

in the course of my personal observation of the life and education of children is, firstly, the fact that all their study is directly combined with production and labour. An important consideration is given to a close, inseparable relation between study and labour, knowledge and reality, from the period of their childhood education. In either research circle rooms or classrooms connected with agriculture and industry there are real tractors or many farm implements and machines.

There are also working models of power stations and large machines. Operating them, children learn actual production processes of goods.

Needless to say, the very education which makes children acquire knowledge of things through practical experience from the beginning so that it can be used, can be called a true education. This precisely is what is meant by learning from the standpoint of working people.

What impressed me next is that from their early age children study the revolutionary history and future prospect of the country.

The fate of the country depends on how the children who will succeed to the present generation are brought up, that is, on whether or not they become people who will take over and carry forward the Korean revolution. If the revolutionary spirit is emasculated by the alternation of generations, the history of the very arduous revolution will come to nothing.

Under the best conditions the "kings" acquire the revolutionary spirit and knowledge to be heirs to the revolution. The present "kings" will pass down the history of their country and nation to the "kings" who will take

up their place.

This happened when we visited the March 8th Kindergarten in Pyongyang. Little girls were doing folding play with coloured papers. One of us asked: "What are you making?" "We're making vessels to carry a lot of our presents to the children of south Korea," answered a girl. Even in folding play, children are taught to have a desire to achieve independent, peaceful reunification of north and south Korea. Such may be what is meant by education. Even when children enjoy themselves in a camp, they learn how the anti-Japanese guerrillas fought in mountains in the past in defiance of the rigours of nature.

I think that all that children learn are related to the past history and future prospect of Korea.

Still another impression I felt from children in the Republic is that every child is brought up together with others from the moment of his birth.

Everywhere in the Republic I heard people say "One for all and all for one." I must note that this principle is thoroughly applied. It is as clear as crystal that it is very good for children to grow up together, in equal conditions from their childhood.

The Sokam Central Juvenile Corps Camp is within some thirty minutes' sail in a motorboat on a reservoir after some fifty minutes' car ride from Pyongyang.

When our boat began to sail on the reservoir filled with water, a motorboat led the way. Several boys and girls on board the boat gave us a welcoming salute as seamen do. In the camp there are bivouacs formed of tents. There children learn from the experience of the anti-Japanese guerrillas how to boil rice not using a

pot or giving off smoke. In the centre of the camp there stands a four-storied building with sleeping accommodations and a separate building with various facilities for education and recreation.

It is said that 10,000 middle-school boys and girls from all over the country enjoy a camping life there every year. Needless to say, travelling expenses and accommodation are free.

A "kingdom of children", I whispered in spite of myself. It does not mean that they grow up, playing the baby, free from all care.

Like the grownups, they are held dear from the moment of their birth as the independent beings which shoulder the destiny of the country. The children study the revolutionary history of their country, while acquiring the true meaning of labour, in the midst of the collective, and, therefore, it is only natural that they should be cheerful and energetic. At the Sokam Central Juvenile Corps Camp we enjoyed games and dancing with children. Now time came to bid farewell. We were about to get on board, but children were reluctant to let go their hold, saying "Good luck to you." I cannot forget even now the touch of their small hands and their vivacious facial expressions. I am sure they will further develop and enrich the revolutionary traditions of Korea without fail.

The children may know better than anyone else that the "kingdom of children" was not built in a day. In order to further develop the Republic the reserve forces of the revolution are growing up stoutly. Waving my hand to the children I thought of Japanese children.



Feature film "Eagles on Mountaintop" was produced by the Korean Feature Film Studio in honour of the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"What other fame do we Party members need than to be loved and respected by the people? Is there any greater fame for us revolutionaries than the recognition by the popular masses of our loyalty to the interests of the revolution and the people? Apart from this, there can be no individual fame for us."

To work devotedly not for glory or fame but solely for the revolution, the country and the people—this is the distinctive quality of the members of the Workers' Party of Korea, revolutionaries of Juche type.

The film shows vividly such quality of our Party members through the chief of a pylon erecting corps, a veteran Party member who does everything as required by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a perfectly clean and pure loyalty to him.

The corps chief Ok Man, hero of the film, sees the course of the transmission line, which they are laying to an iron works, curved, on his way in a helicopter to attend his son's wedding ceremony.

He thinks that they can save much iron if they straighten it out, and comes back to his work site.

Immediately following the country's liberation, Ok Man learned that the fatherly

"Eagles on Mountaintop"

leader had pylons and a hydropower station inscribed in the national emblem, and started to work as a pylon erector.

During nearly 30 years since then he got his sons and daughters married. Each time his primary thought went to his revolutionary tasks.

Back to his work site, Ok Man moves the pylons in the course of erection in the mid-mountain slope to the mountaintop.

Some of his men don't understand why they should erect pylons on the mountaintop. They think he does so only to save a small amount of iron. Ok Man tells them that they don't deserve the name of the working class if they forget the words of the fatherly leader who said in 1956 that ten thousand tons more of steel would straighten out the difficult economic situation of the country and that they should bear his words deep in mind and spare iron even now when the country is attaining the 12 million-ton steel production goal, because they handle iron.

In erecting pylons on the mountaintop, they meet with many difficulties. Ambitious workteam head Kwang Ho does not observe strictly the technical rules but scamps their work and gives attention only to speed, thinking that they should make people know lads are doing a good bit of work in deep mountains.

Kwang Ho and his workteam members do their work in a hit-or-miss way. They

think the pylons would not fall if they dig 4 cm. or so shallower than what is required by the rules in the foundation digging.

Knowing this, Ok Man strictly orders them to do over again without the slightest difference, saying:

"You are going to dig shallow and fill up hurriedly because people don't see you. But that is not the way we do things. It is doing violence to your conscience, and not stone and earth."

Ok Man, however, does not think he is "faultless." One day, Myong Jin, a correspondence college student, comes to him with a new idea to erect pylons without digging the earth, but Ok Man pays no heed to his idea, hastily concluding it is impossible.

Engineer Yon Hui, wife of workteam head Kwang Ho, tells him that Myong Jin's idea is quite possible and so he becomes convinced of it and reproaches himself, regretting that he is following the difficult method when young people are thinking of a new method of work, using their brains. He seriously criticizes himself before his organization. When the new method has been successfully introduced, he is most pleased with it.

While laying the new transmission line, they have a hot discussion on how to let it go across the 60,000 volt high-tension wire. The ordinary method employed by them so far will take them five hours with the electricity of the 60,000 volt wire turned off. At a meeting a youth expresses

his determination to finish the work in three hours. The workteam head Kwang Ho calls upon his men to finish it in one hour at any cost.

Ok Man, however, decides to do the work without turning off electricity. He thinks they should never stop even for a moment the production of nearby factories and enterprises raising a fierce hurricane of speed campaign for creation and innovation.

With the help of Myong Jin and engineer Yon Hui, Ok Man tries to find a solution.

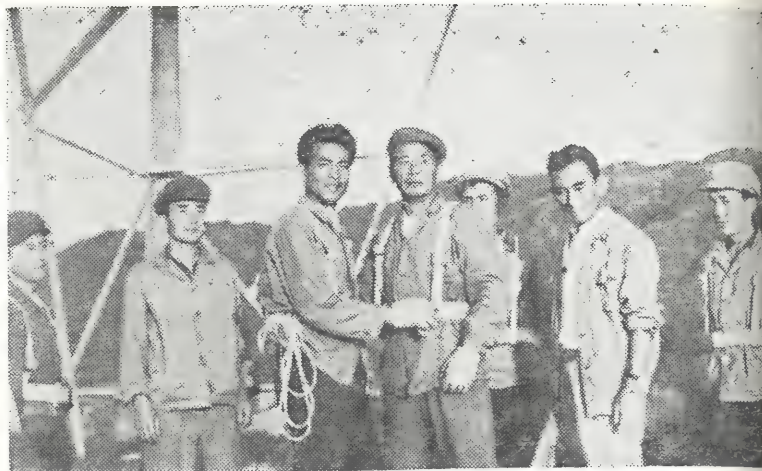
Workteam head Kwang Ho, disregarding the advice of his wife, tells the chief Ok Man that he cannot bear responsibility if an accident occurs in the course of such important project while doing the difficult task they have never undertaken, to save time.

Ok Man says that they can not make revolution if they are afraid of taking responsibility, and racks his brains and finally finds a new method to do the task without turning off electricity.

Unaware that he is thinking wrong, Kwang Ho goes to the power station to turn off electricity. Knowing this, Ok Man hurries up to him and blocks his way. Kwang Ho, however, thinks that Ok Man is troubling him and that people will not recognize their merits, even if they work hard in the depths of mountains, counting every minute or second.

Ok Man tells Kwang Ho, who thinks it nothing to turn off electricity important for the production of the country:

"How can you do things such way, with a badge bearing a portrait of the fatherly leader on your breast? To be recognized by the fatherly



At the news that the great leader highly praised pylons erectors as the "unknown heroes" who did much work where people don't see, the corps chief Ok Man and his men are moved to tears and renew their determination to be boundlessly loyal to him

leader is the highest honour for us. What other thing do you want than that? If you are to prove yourself worthy of the name of a Workers' Party member, you must be as constantly faithful to the fatherly leader and our Party as the foundation stone of pylons, whether people recognize you or not."

He drops his head, deeply touched by the lofty spirit of Ok Man who is devoting his all solely to the great leader and the glorious Party with a perfectly clean and pure loyalty to the fatherly leader.

Deeply convinced of his error, Kwang Ho determines to rectify it through practical deeds and takes the lead in the most difficult task.

Their work site seethes with enthusiasm and vigor.

Ok Man and Kwang Ho firmly hug each other at the height of fruitful struggle. They lead workers through their strenuous efforts and carry their project to success.

At the gladdest news that the great leader met transmission line layers and highly praised them as "unknown

heroes" and expressed thanks on behalf of the Party Central Committee, Ok Man, Kwang Ho and all other workers shed tears of grateful happiness and joy and shout at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" And they renew their firm resolution to be single-heartedly and invariably loyal to the fatherly leader and our Party whenever and wherever and to glorify their political life by following the road of revolution indicated by the great leader.

Acting, production and camera work are very successful.

The casting including hero Ok Man excellently represent personalities of the characters.

The feature film "Eagles on Mountaintop" deeply impresses the spectators for its deep ideological content and truthful representation and contributes greatly to realizing the historic cause of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea.

Kim Sun Hwa

CULTURE OF ANCIENT KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people is a talented, sagacious and civilized people who also developed brilliant traditions in science and culture.

"Our forefathers in ancient times created a resplendent culture which contributed to the flowering of the civilization of the East."

Our people are a talented and wise people; they created a brilliant culture in ancient times, displaying the full extent of their talent.

There was Ancient Korea, an advanced slave-owning state in the 8th-7th century B.C. The people of Ancient Korea inherited and developed culture created by their forefathers and created a new culture.

In our country the relics of the primitives (stone vessels and many kinds of petrified animal bones) of 600,000-400,000 years ago were found in Komun-moru, Sangwon county, Pyongyang, and the relics and remains of more than 100,000 years ago discovered in Kulpori, Wunggi county, North Hamgyong Province. They confirm that history began in our country in the paleolithic age.

According to archeological data, the culture of the neolithic age started to develop prior to the 5th millennium B.C. In that age our forefathers left behind comb tooth-patterned and other earthenwares.

In Ancient Korea metal working and other science and technology were on a high level of development.

Bronze smelting and processing began to spread in the second millennium B.C. and reached a high level in the first half of the millennium B.C.

In the tombs of Ancient Korea were discovered many bronze articles. They include Korean lute-shaped daggers, shields and other arms; production tools such as axes, knives, chisels and gimlets; and bells and bracelets and other personal ornaments. They began to be used in the 8th-7th century B.C. Among them are ornaments made of fine bronze thread of about 0.25 mm. in diameter.

In the second half of the millennium B.C. bronze smelting attained a very high level.

In particular, alloying made a great progress. Copper and tin were properly mixed according to use to make various bronze articles.

People of Ancient Korea made many slender brass daggers sharper and stronger than Korean lute-shaped daggers.

They saw a certain development in precious metal working. They applied various methods such as gilding, filigree and engraving.

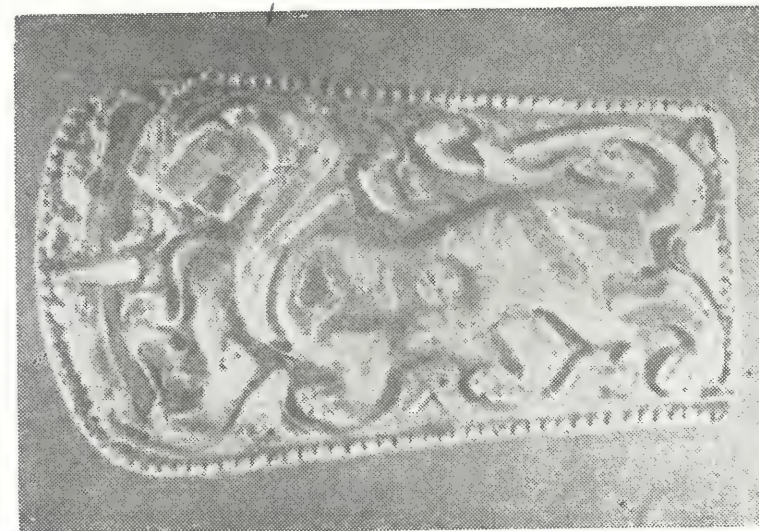
In the second half of the millennium B.C. iron making widely spread. In the 3rd-2nd century B.C. good-quality steel was produced and people made tools and arms mainly of steel and ornaments and daily necessities of iron.

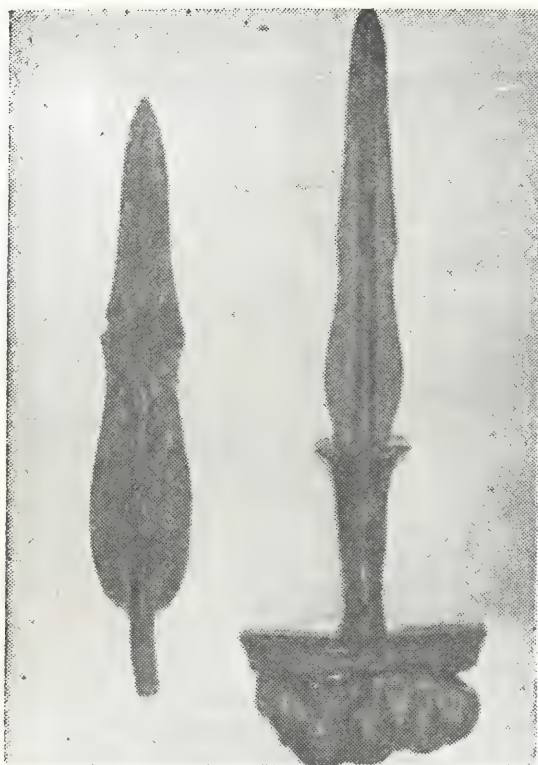
This shows that the productive forces in Ancient Korea attained a high level in all fields of the economy and that science and technology, literature and other culture were on a high level.

In Ancient Korea agriculture developed. Various sciences including astronomy and dynamics were systematized on the basis of long experiences and used in actual life.

As literary works of Ancient Korea, the "mythology of Tangun" known as a mythology of the foundation of Ancient Korea and "Konghuin," a song in the form of four-word poem, have come down.

Gold-silver tiger-patterned buckle





Korean lute-shaped daggers

The song "Konghuin," which Ryo Ok, wife of a boatman, is said to have sung playing on a musical instrument "Konghu," shows that the people of Ancient Korea was on a high level in their lyrical life.

The people of Ancient Korea liked to sing and dance.

It was a custom that during their festivals they prepared good food and sang and danced day and night. Peasants' song-dance of today is one of art forms of Ancient Korea. This demonstrates that the national dance of Korea has a long history.

In Ancient Korea string instruments including "Konghu" and metal percussion instruments, drums, flutes, buglehorn and many other instruments were in wide use.

Music and dance were widely known to foreign countries.

Ancient Korea saw the progress of fine arts.

Through metal working we can see the level of fine arts in Ancient Korea.

Tiger-patterned buckles of silver inlaid with gold and dragon-patterned buckles of pure gold were found in ancient tombs.

It is widely known to the world that they occupy an important place in world history of fine arts.

There is a pattern of tiger in relief inside the rim of the buckle made of gold and silver. The

tiger keeps its mouth open and forelegs raised and its eyeballs and more than a dozen places are inlaid with jewels. The pure-gold buckle has a gold-thread ornamental rim on the pure gold plate. Inside the rim is a pattern in relief of a mother dragon and seven young dragons entwined together.

The dragons have gold bits attached to themselves and are inlaid with more than 40 jewels. They are the masterpieces of gold and silver works in those days.

The people of Ancient Korea attained a high level in scheme of pattern and painting. This is proved by the head stall of a horse discovered in Chongbaek-dong, Pyongyang. It is a gold-copper work. On the surface it has symmetrical patterns of cloud and lanterns with slender lines and curves on the right and left sides and a running horse between them. The scheme of patterns is wonderful and the running horse is lifelike.

A thin-line patterned looking glass made of high-quality nickel has a complex yet well-arranged geometrical design in relief on its back side. It is known as the best work in the history of metal working in those days.

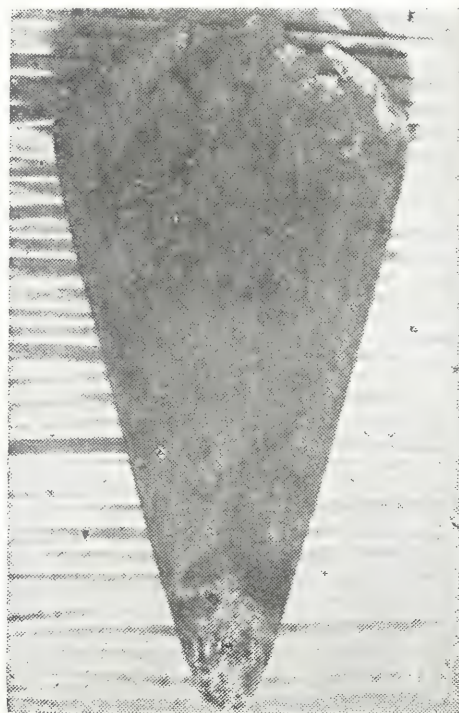
The people in Ancient Korea loved justice and truth and were industrious and courageous. They were modest and lived harmoniously.

As seen above, the culture of Ancient Korea was on a high level and was widely known to the world.

Ancient Korea was a cradle of ancient culture in east Asia.

Kim Sun Hwa

Gold-copper head stall of horse



North-South Dialogue and Korea's Reunification Should Be Based on Three Principles and Five-Point Policy of National Reunification

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his historic August 6, 1971 speech, basing himself on a clear-cut analysis of the situation at home and abroad which was rapidly turning favourable to our people's cause of national reunification, put forward the new epochal policy of conducting wide-range negotiations between the north and the south.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We are ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea".

The new policy of north-south negotiations advanced by the great leader correctly reflected the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people who are eagerly desirous of the country's peaceful reunification and the world people who aspire after peace and, therefore, it enjoyed the unreserved support and welcome of the people at home and abroad and occasioned a historical turn in carrying out the cause of the country's peaceful reunification.

The south Korean authorities who had rejected any contact between the north and the south could not but accept a dialogue with us though in the form of the Red Cross talks under the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad supporting the new policy of negotiations and the impact of the situation steadily maturing for national reunification.

Our side made positive efforts to continuously push ahead with the talks between the Red Cross organisations of the north and the south which were arranged with so much efforts and explore the way to political talks of a higher level.

After repeated preliminary contacts behind the north-south Red Cross talks, the first high-level talks were held in Pyongyang early in May 1972.

During the first high-level talks held in Pyongyang the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally received the delegates of the south Korean side and explained the three principles of national reunification which should be maintained by both sides in carrying out the common cause of national reunification.

They are:

Firstly, reunification should be realized independently without relying on foreign forces or being subject to their interference;

Secondly, reunification should be realized in a peaceful way without recourse to force of arms against each other;

Thirdly, great national unity should be promoted, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and system.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity are the most fair, patriotic and national political programme which fully conforms with the peculiar character of the question of reunification, an internal affair of our nation and a question belonging to the right of the nation to self-determination and which correctly reflects the demand and interests of all the fellow countrymen who do not want a bloodshed among themselves and places the common interests of the nation above anything else, transcending differences in ideology, ideal and system.

The three principles of national reunification were just in content and raised a realistic demand. They are fair and aboveboard ones which no one can reject.

Li Hu Rak, the then delegate of the south Korean side, made a definite promise, saying "I will take the three principles of national reunification set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung as the basis of reunification."

Thus, the North-South Joint Statement, whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification, was made public on July 4, 1972.

If the three principles of national reunification are implemented, tension can be removed and peace maintained in our country, the foreign forces rejected by the united strength of the whole nation and the question of the country's reunification solved most quickly and smoothly.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic always remained faithful to the three principles of national reunification, the common programme of the nation for reunification, and exerted all their sincere efforts to lead the north-south dialogue to success, improve the north-south relations and promote reunification.

But the south Korean ruling circles committed the serious act of putting down the mounting desire of the people for reunification and throwing a wet blanket over the dialogue. From the day following the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, they babbled that "the Joint Statement is nothing but a scrap of paper which is unbelievable" and "people must not be over-excited". The "Public Procurator's Office" made public the so-called "policy of punishing those disturbing state and public security" which said that "acts supporting the north-south dialogue and the reunification proposal shall be controlled."

As can be seen, from the very start of the north-south dialogue, they, resorting to the double-faced tactics and delaying tactics, obstructed the progress of the dialogue and repeatedly perpetrated the treacherous act of flagrantly violating and trampling underfoot the three principles of national reunification.

The south Korean authorities have persistently continued flunkeyist treacherous acts and clung to the policy of relying on foreign forces in violation of the principle of independence.

From the very day when the North-South Joint Statement was made public, they, shamelessly clamouring that the US troops occupying south Korea are the UN forces and the UN forces are "not the outside forces,"

begged for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression troops and continuously relied on the US imperialists' aggressive and predatory "aid".

As a result, the US imperialists keep tens of thousands of their aggression troops in south Korea, holding the prerogative of supreme command over the army and all the real powers in the political, economic and cultural domains and lording it over south Korea.

While working hard to make the US imperialists stay in south Korea for ever, the south Korean flunkeyist-traitors are strengthening their tie-up with the reactionary authorities of Japan and inducing Japanese monopolies into south Korea on a large scale to subjugate south Korea doubly to the United States and Japan.

The south Korean authorities' policy of dependence on the foreign forces is aimed at continuously subjugating south Korea to the foreign forces, opposing the country's independent reunification and maintaining the split.

The south Korean fascist elements have violated the principle of great national unity agreed upon between both sides, ceaselessly fanning up hostility to the northern half of the Republic and harshly suppressing the south Korean people who demand national reunification and the democratization of south Korean society.

Clamouring for "confrontation accompanied by dialogue", "competition accompanied by dialogue" and "coexistence accompanied by dialogue," they fabricated the fiction of a "threat from the north" and proclaimed the "extraordinary martial law" in addition to a "state of emergency" against us and rigged up the "revitalized system" for the purpose of reinforcing the fascist dictatorship and pursuing the war policy and the splitting line three months after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement.

Following this, they kicked up frantic "anti-communist" rackets against us, the other side of the dialogue, and proclaimed new fascist repressive decrees one after another and indiscriminately arrested, imprisoned and murdered patriotic people and democratic figures in south Korea who called for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean bellicose elements, raising the powder-reeking din about "all-out se-

curity" and "establishment of wartime posture" throughout south Korea, whipped up a war atmosphere and deliberately aggravated the north-south relations in crude violation of the principle of peaceful reunification agreed upon between the two sides.

In pursuance of the criminal war policy, they brought in more US imperialist aggression troops and stepped up the "five-year programme for the modernization of the ROK army" clinging to the sleeves of the US imperialists, the master, and shipped huge military equipment and war materials into south Korea to increase the military power and expanded military establishments all over south Korea.

They staged almost every day war exercises reminiscent of actual battle in the sky and on the ground and the sea and ceaselessly committed military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

The south Korean authorities who had persistently committed traitorous acts and followed the "anti-communist" fascist policy and war policy behind the curtain of the dialogue, openly disclosed their nation-splitting line in June 1973.

The "special statement" made public by the person in high authority of south Korea was a nation-splitting line which openly announced the criminal "two Koreas" line; it was a declaration virtually abandoning the north-south dialogue.

Owing to the criminal manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities to freeze the national split, our nation was confronted with a grave situation to decide reunification or split.

The grave situation facing the nation urgently demanded a new national salvation step for tiding over the difficulties lying in the way to the reunification and implementing the three principles of national reunification to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

On June 23, 1973, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung grasped the prevailing grave situation in time and put forward the five-point policy of national reunification as an epochal national salvation step for saving the country and the nation from the danger of a permanent split and accelerating the cause of national reunification by the internal efforts of the nation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"As the partitionists within and without in-

tensified their manoeuvres to perpetuate national division, our Party put forward a new five-point policy of national reunification to prevent the permanent division and promote the country's reunification."

The main content of the five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is:

First, military confrontation shall be eliminated and tension eased between the north and the south.

The military confrontation between the north and the south with huge armed forces itself constitutes not only a major factor that menaces peace in our country but also a source of misunderstanding and mistrust.

Unless this urgent, fundamental question is solved, it is impossible to remove tension and mistrust between the north and the south, create a climate of trust and settle successfully all problems on the basis of mutual trust.

In order to remove military confrontation and alleviate tension in our country, it is necessary to cease the reinforcement of armies and the arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw, reduce armed forces and armaments, stop the introduction of weapons from abroad and to conclude a peace agreement stipulating these points.

Second, many-sided collaboration and interchange shall be materialized between the north and the south in various fields, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural.

To materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south is a very important step in rejoining the severed ties of the nation, preventing the split and providing preconditions for reunification.

Only when such collaboration and interchange are actualized will it be possible to consolidate the peace agreement to be concluded between the north and the south.

Third, in order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the people of all strata in the north and the south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification.

It is important to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of the broad people of all strata and all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south.

The proposal on convening a Great Nation-

al Congress reflects the unanimous desire of the whole nation for reunification; it is a positive national salvation step and patriotic initiative for letting representatives of the people of all strata and all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south participate in the dialogue and negotiations to promote great national unity and settle successfully the question of national reunification by the internal forces of the nation.

National reunification is an undertaking of the whole nation.

Those who value the destiny of the country and the nation and want the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, cannot turn down the reasonable and realistic proposal on convening a Great National Congress.

Fourth, a North-South Confederation shall be instituted under a single national title.

The institution of a North-South Confederation under a single national title is the most reasonable national salvation step for preventing the permanent split of the country and actively paving the way for reunification, while leaving the two existing systems in the north and the south as they are for the time being.

A North-South Confederation, a shortcut to reunification, can be successfully realized if the two sides of the north and the south maintain the principle of not imposing their social systems upon the other side.

In case a North-South Confederation is instituted, it will be good to name this confederal state Confederal Republic of Koryo after Koryo, a unified state which once existed in our territory and was widely known to the world. This will be a good national title acceptable both to the north and the south.

The institution of a North-South Confederation will open up a decisive phase in preventing national split, bringing about all-round contact and collaboration between the north and the south and in hastening complete reunification.

Fifth, the north and the south shall work jointly in the field of external relations.

This proposal is the wisest one for preventing the nation's partition into two and providing a firm international guarantee in the solution of all problems related to the reunification of our country.

Any scheme to rig up "two Koreas" cannot be tolerated not only internally but also in external relations.

The north and the south should not enter the UN separately. They must enter it as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after the Confederation is set up.

Only by so doing, can we check the "two Koreas" plot and accelerate national reunification.

The five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader is the most fair and realistic national salvation proposal which correctly reflected the objective reality of our country, the pressing demand of the obtaining situation and the unanimous will of the whole nation.

It is a Juche-based policy of peaceful reunification brilliantly embodying in the solution of the question of reunification the immortal Juche idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

The five-point policy of national reunification is a beacon and an inspiring banner illuminating the bright road to put a definite end to the outside interference, prevent the permanent split of the country and the nation on the basis of great national unity and accomplish the historical cause of the country's peaceful reunification in conformity with the will and demand of the people on the principles of the North-South Joint Statement.

The five-point policy of national reunification is the absolutely just policy which fully conforms with the aspiration of the world progressive people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and with the trend of the present time advancing along the road of independence against imperialism.

Therefore, the five-point policy of national reunification has called forth a stormy response from the entire Korean people and the world progressive people as soon as it was made public, and the voices of people actively supporting it and demanding its prompt realization are ringing out ever louder at home and abroad.

The south Korean people and overseas compatriots who oppose division and want reunification highly praise the five-point policy of national reunification, saying that "it is a great programme of the nation reflecting most correctly the desire of our nation for reunification" and is "a beacon of national salvation". And the world peaceloving people are extending active support and encourage-

ment to our people in their struggle for reunification along the road indicated by the great programme, expressing their full sympathy with and support to the five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader.

This was clearly proved by the fact that a resolution firmly supporting the five-point policy of national reunification laid down by the great leader was unanimously adopted at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States which was held in Algeria in 1973.

Indeed, the five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader is a fair and absolutely just reunification programme acceptable to anyone who feels anxiety over the permanent split of the country and the nation and truly wants reunification.

But the south Korean authorities refuse to accept the five-point policy of national reunification and are scheming to keep the nation split permanently, undisguisedly stepping up their "two Koreas" plot.

The south Korean rulers who proclaimed through the so-called "June 23 declaration" their "two Koreas" plot as a policy, openly disclosed their despicable scheme for permanent split to put off reunification indefinitely, fix the division and use the north-south dialogue in the confrontation policy, clamouring that "it took Silla 300 years to unify the three states," and "division is better than unification," twaddling about the "preservation of peace" and clinging to a "stage-by-stage argument" and a "delaying tactics."

Such splitting manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities are a perfidious act making the dialogue for reunification meaningless and crudely trampling underfoot the principles of national reunification clarified in the North-South Joint Statement.

The criminal machinations of the south Korean authorities who seek confrontation, war and split have become ever more frantic in the recent years as the struggle of the people against fascism and for democracy is gaining momentum in south Korea, the US imperialist aggressors were kicked out of Indochina and the puppets in that region were toppled one after another.

Raising outcries over the non-existent "threat of southward invasion," the south Korean rulers at the instigation of US imperialism are forcibly dragging out a large number of inhabitants almost every day to hold "anti-

communist rallies" and kick up the "anti-communist" dins against us. They have gone the length of openly clamouring about "unification by prevailing over communism" and "unification by destroying communism."

They not only more eagerly begged for the continued occupation of south Korea by the US troops but fully laid bare their true intention to make a military showdown with us in reliance upon the US armed forces and with the backing of the Japanese reactionary forces, babbling that "the security of south Korea is directly linked with that of the United States and Japan" and "the US military forces are powerful."

In recent days the south Korean bellicose elements are making additional military outlay, allocating 70-80 per cent of the total budget to military expenses and bleeding the people white. On the other hand, they proclaimed a "super-emergency wartime system" all over south Korea, ordered the "ROK Army" to be "ready for action," set up such civilian military organizations as the "Students' Homeland Defence Corps" and "Civilian Defence Corps" and are driving out the south Korean people to military exercises almost every day.

Along with this, they cooked up such draconic wartime laws as the "law on public security" and "civilian defence law" and are more ruthlessly suppressing and murdering people in south Korea who demand the country's peaceful reunification and democracy.

The south Korean rulers, while further intensifying the "anti-communist" fascist policy and war provocation manoeuvres, are more openly pursuing their "two Koreas" plot externally to perpetuate the national split.

As was widely known to the world, the south Korean authorities suffered a heavy setback in the so-called "application for separate admission to the UN" they filed, going against the desire of our nation and the trend of the times.

The rejection of the so-called "application for separate admission" submitted by the south Korean authorities is a deserved punishment meted out to the anti-communist fascist elements, war provokers and the nation-splitters. It shows that only a disgraceful defeat is in store for the flunkeyist-traitors fawning on their master and acting under the baton of their master.

Due to all the criminal manoeuvres perpetrated by the south Korean authorities, the

three principles of national reunification clarified in the North-South Joint Statement are totally trampled underfoot, the north-south dialogue arranged with so much efforts is completely deadlocked, the north-south relations are in the worst state and the danger of split lies on the road toward reunification.

The only correct way to save the north-south dialogue from the danger and promote the cause of the country's reunification under the prevailing situation is to hold fast to the three principles of national reunification clarified in the North-South Joint Statement and thoroughly implement the five-point policy of national reunification.

The three principles of national reunification—**independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity**—are the basic principles to be maintained to solve the question of the country's reunification by our people themselves and the basis of the north-south dialogue.

The south Korean authorities must give up the treacherous scheme to perpetuate the split of the nation and obstruct reunification, going against the desire of the nation and the demand of the times, reaffirm the North-South Joint Statement and take the road of sincerely implementing the three principles of national reunification.

First of all, they must stop the treacherous flunkeyist act and take the stand of national independence.

The independent principle of reunification demands that the US imperialists be withdrawn from south Korea, the Japanese militarists not be allowed to infiltrate into south Korea and the flunkeyist treacherous act going deeper into the arms of the master stopped.

Therefore, they must renounce the anachronistic old way of thinking to attain something by relying on the foreign forces and take the stand of national independence.

The basic factor undermining great national unity is the "anti-communist" fascist policy.

As long as the south Korean authorities persist in the fascist repression of the south Korean people and intensify the "anti-communist" machinations against the northern half of the Republic, advocating the north-south confrontation, there can be no great national unity nor can mutual trust and national harmony be expected.

The south Korean authorities must take the principle of great national unity, renounce

their criminal fascist policy of suppressing the south Korean patriotic people, ensure the freedom and democratic rights to the south Korean people, immediately discontinue their vicious "anti-communist" policy against us and thus create a climate of unity and a climate of national reconciliation and collaboration.

The principle of peaceful reunification demands an end to the war racket wrecking peace in our country and seeking a fratricidal war.

If the south Korean authorities are truly interested in peace, they must show by deeds the desire to remove the military confrontation and ease tension in Korea and stop at once the reckless play with fire which extremely aggravates the situation and leads it to the brink of war.

The five-point policy of national reunification illumines a bright road to accomplish the historic cause of the country's peaceful reunification in conformity with the common desire of our people and the world people on the principles of the North-South Joint Statement.

In order to make the north-south dialogue a dialogue truly for reunification and accelerate the cause of the country's peaceful reunification, it is necessary to realize the five-point policy of national reunification, whose main content is the removal of military confrontation, easing of tension, materialization of many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south, convocation of a Great National Congress composed of representatives of the people of all strata and all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, institution of the North-South Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and admission to the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Anyone who wants national reunification must not hesitate to rise up in the sacred struggle for realizing the five-point policy of national reunification reflecting the unanimous will and ardent desire of the nation.

If the south Korean authorities have the slightest intention to observe the North-South Joint Statement and solve the question of reunification on its basis, they must renounce forthwith the nation-splitting line and accept the five-point policy of national reunification, our fair and realistic national salvation measure.

This Is How US Imperialism Started Korean War

US imperialism, the sworn enemy of our people, started a war of aggression against the northern half of our Republic on June 25, 1950, 26 years ago.

This marked a new stage in the US imperialist policy of aggression in Korea and was a direct extension of its policy of aggression and war for world supremacy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Ever since they crawled into south Korea, the US imperialists have been trying to reduce it not merely to their colony but also to a military base for establishing their domination over the whole of Korea and for committing aggression in the Far East and Asia."

In order to attain their aggressive end, the US imperialists had frantically made preparations for a war of aggression since their occupation of south Korea. They ordered the "MacArthur Headquarters," their centre of aggression in the Far East, in 1945 to make a plan for military operations to invade the northern half of the Republic. After the setting up of their puppet regime with the pro-US stooge Syngman Rhee at its head, they established their military domination over south Korea and formed the "National Defence Forces" of the "National Defence Guards" and the "Coastal Guards."

In order to arm the rapidly swelling puppet army, they increased their "military aid" to the puppet clique and supplied them with various weapons and military equipment, tanks, war vessels and planes. Even according to their official announcement, the US imperialists gave south Korea weapons worth 190 million dollars in 1949 alone.

Thus, the puppet armed forces to be used by the US imperialists as their bullet shields for a war of aggression in Korea increased from 100,000 or eight divisions in June 1949 to 150,000 in June 1950.

The US imperialists also expanded roads and built ports and airfields everywhere in south Korea, dug trenches and foxholes and made pillboxes near the 38th parallel and constructed other military bases and military establishments.

After their occupation of south Korea the US imperialist aggressors set up a "war structure" in south Korea as a link of war preparations and ran wild to eliminate all socio-political elements in the way of the execution of their war policy.

To manufacture a pretext for the start of a war of aggression, they aggravated tension all along the 38th parallel and unendingly made armed attacks against the northern half of the Republic according to a plan in different places. They perpetrated such armed provocations as many as more than 1,830 times in 1949 alone.

These were a link of the plan of the US imperialists and their lackeys for war of aggression to start their all-out attack against the northern half of the Republic.

The then "chief of the US military advisory group" raved that "the attacks against the area north of the 38th parallel were conducted at my order and will be so in the future."

The "chief of the general staff" of the puppet army said that the task of the "National Defence Forces" in 1949 was to "march north and achieve unification by practical action."

It is no exaggeration to say that in 1949 the US imperialists and their stooges actually started their war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic.

The moves of the US imperialists towards the provocation of war of aggression reached their zenith in 1950.

In January 1950 the US imperialists concluded the "South Korea-US Agreement on Mutual Defence and Aid" with the south Korean puppets and placed the south Korean puppet army under their control and fabricated a pretext for their intervention in the war of aggression.

The "chief of the US military advisory group" stated in mid-January 1950 that "a northward expedition is already under a plan and the time is not far off when we put it into practice." And he instructed the puppets to step up war preparations.

The US imperialists sent many bellicose generals and warmongers to inspect war preparations in south Korea and instigate the puppets to "march north for unification."

In January 1950, then US Army Secretary Royal flew to south Korea, inspected the frontline area along the 38th parallel and had a confab on the provocation of war. In February the traitor Syngman Rhee was called to Tokyo and got an "11-point instruction on the attack on north Korea"

and "an order to attack the north before July" from MacArthur.

The US imperialists established a joint command of the US ground and naval forces in northeast Asia and massed their armed forces of aggression in the Far East under the command of the "MacArthur Headquarters" for a war of aggression in Korea. At the instigation and bidding of the US imperialists the Syngman Rhee puppet clique massed their puppet armed forces along the 38th parallel for their attack on the north, vociferating about a "crisis in May or June."

The then chief of the information department of the "MacArthur Headquarters" said: "When war was going to break out... almost all the Syngman Rhee army had been placed along the 38th parallel." MacArthur himself admitted this.

On the other hand, the US imperialists and their stooges conducted more frequently large-scale armed attacks against the northern half of the Republic along the 38th parallel, bringing the situation to the brink of war.

In his testimony made at the US House Appropriation Committee on May 9, 1950, the "chief of the US ECA in South Korea" said that "the men and officers of the south Korean army wound up their preparations and are ready to start war at any moment." The traitor Syngman Rhee prattled that "we are fully prepared to unify the country by force of arms."

"Special guard" was ordered for "inspection" along the entire length of the 38th parallel and all over south Korea on June 9, 1950, "emergency alert" declared on the 11th and "semi-emergency martial law" proclaimed on the 13th throughout south Korea.

A few days later, warmonger Dulles flew into south Korea and finally examined their plan for a war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic in a trench on the 38th parallel. And then, he, addressing the puppet national assembly, promised to offer their "material and moral support to south Korea in the war" and instigated the puppets to start war.

After the inspection of war preparations on the spot, Dulles instructed the puppets to start war on June 25. Then he flew to Tokyo and had secret talks with Commander MacArthur of the US Far Eastern Forces, US Defence Secretary Johnson and Chairman Bradley of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff,

three days before the start of the Korean war. The secret talks of these war maniacs were the last talks for the provocation of the Korean war of aggression. That was why "The New York Times" stated that day that "the United States is about to take a positive action," revealing the strain in the situation.

The US imperialists also had a "draft resolution on the Korean war" prepared to submit to the United Nations.

According to the instructions of the US imperialists, their master, the "chief of the general staff" of the south Korean puppet army issued a "combat order" to "combat commanders" to "make the units in the first, second and third points launch attack at 5 on June 25 all at once."

June 25 was Sabbath for the US imperialist aggressors and they thought that it was a good day to shift the responsibility for war to the Government of our Republic.

Having made full preparations according to a careful plan, the US imperialists instigated the Syngman Rhee puppet clique to start a brigandish war of aggression against our people on June 25, 1950.

US imperialism is the vicious ignitor of the Korean war and the barbarous war criminal who conducted a thrice-cursed war of genocide and the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

After the start of the aggressive war in Korea, the US imperialists made desperate efforts to attain their brigandish aggressive end only to suffer a shameful defeat and start on the downward path.

But, they, refusing to learn a due lesson from their miserable defeat, are trying even now to keep their hold on south Korea and, using it as their base, invade the whole of Korea and Asia.

As they incited the clique of the all-time traitor Syngman Rhee to ignite a war 26 years ago, they are now seeking madly to instigate the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of military gangsters to start another war of aggression in Korea.

Because of the ever-intensifying moves towards aggression and war of the US imperialist invaders, a touch-and-go situation has been created in Korea today, which reminds us of that when they ignited a war of aggression in Korea 26 years ago.

If they venture to start another war of aggression in Korea, they will suffer a more miserable defeat, quickening their ruin.

Pak Song Ho

Danger of War in Korea Comes from the South

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialists kicked out of Indochina are seeking to keep south Korea as a stronghold for Asian aggression and intensifying their aggressive manoeuvres in Korea; they are bracing up and supporting the south Korean puppets who have been gripped by dreadful anxiety and terror."

The US imperialists are running amuck as never before to ignite an aggressive war against the Korean people in a vain attempt to save their colonial-military fascist rule in south Korea from crisis and realize their ambition of aggression in the whole of Korea and Asia.

Such moves of the US imperialists became more desperate after they suffered a miserable defeat in Indochina and were forced out of there, particularly after they advanced the new "Pacific doctrine," a doctrine of aggression and war, last year.

US imperialism has already merged the "UN Command", the "US Command" and the "US 8th Army Command" in south Korea to form a single system for the command of operations, increased its aggressive troops by a few thousand men, introduced a great number of weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons and guided missiles into south Korea and placed them near the Military Demarcation Line.

It has reinforced the armaments of its aggressive troops occupying south Korea with the latest fighter-bombers, warships, missiles and other modern lethal weapons.

In February this year it moved

the formation of the latest "F-111" fighter-bombers under the US tactical air force command to the US air force base in Osan in south Korea from the US mainland for "operations".

It has also the "Phantom" jet tactical combat flying corps as well as its "missile command" and its "air force defence command" in south Korea.

The US imperialists are increasing their military "aid" to the south Korean puppet clique to step up the "modernization" of the puppet army, talking about an "instant and effective aid" and the "promotion of the modernization of the ROK Army."

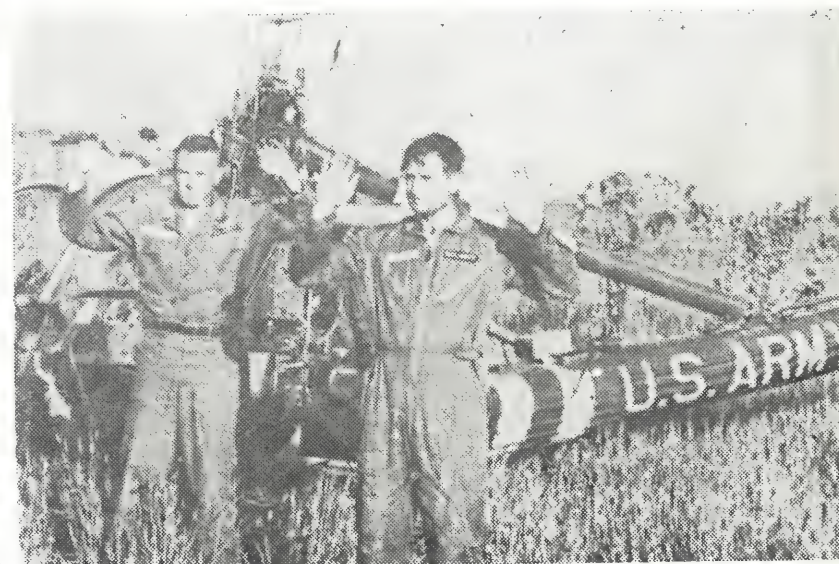
They transferred to the Pak Jung Hi clique destroyers, supersonic fighter-bombers, various missiles, tanks, guns and other latest weapons and military equipment. Recently, they have

delivered the "solid-propellant rockets" for strategic weapons to the cutthroat Pak Jung Hi clique.

On the other hand, they are feverishly egging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on to new war preparations.

At the bidding of their master the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed a "super-emergency wartime system" throughout south Korea and mobilize all manpower and material resources for the carrying out of the US imperialist policy of war. They are increasing the puppet army, converting the "Homeland Reserve Forces" into combat forces and fostering war industry. At the same time, they formed the "Students' Homeland Defence Corps" and force military training upon the students above high school students and their teachers. They enacted a "civilian de-

The helicopter "H-23D" of the US imperialist aggressive army and its pilots captured by the self-defence measure of the heroic Korean People's Army while conducting espionage acts after it intruded into our territorial air



fence law" and herded into the "Civilian Defence Corps," a military organization, all the inhabitants of both sexes up to 50 above 17 and the technicians and skilled workers up to 60.

While placing the whole of south Korean society under a military system by force, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have enacted the "four wartime laws," unprecedented fascist evil laws, and suppress with bayonets all the social and political elements offering an obstacle to their war preparations.

They are working more openly and frantically to strengthen the "anti-communist" system, inject "anti-communist" consciousness into the people and incite national confrontation, prattling that "top priority should be given to national security."

The US imperialists send their warmongers to south Korea one after another to further step up new war preparations in Korea.

The US warmongers hatch war plots with war maniacs in south

Korea and inspect and direct war preparations on the spot, madly fanning up war atmosphere in south Korea.

Last year, Chief of Staff of the US Army, Chief of Staff of the US Air Force, Commander-in-Chief of the US Pacific Forces, Commander of the US 7th Fleet, Commander of the US Pacific Fleet, Commander of the 76th Squadron of the US 7th Fleet and other war maniacs flew into south Korea one after another and had secret confabs with the bellicose Pak Jung Hi puppet gang about the "operations and tactics" for a new war, braced up and instigated the puppets to moves towards a new war. US Defence Secretary Schlesinger, Director of the Security Aid Bureau of the US Defence Department, US State Under-Secretary for Security, an official for the National Security Council of the White House and other warmongers of the White House flew into south Korea, and "inspected" the front and held war confabs.

Some time ago, Hoffman, US Army Secretary, came to south Korea and visited the bases of the US imperialist aggression troops and the puppet army units to inspire war passion and had repeated war talks with the south Korean puppets on the "defence problem."

In order to take Japan into another war of aggression in Korea on a full scale, the US imperialists are working frantically to strengthen the US-Japan military alliance and the "triangular military alliance" of the US, Japan and the south Korean puppets, saying that the "security" of south Korea "is directly connected with the security" of the United States and Japan and that the "tie-up with Japan" is the "axis of the US Asian policy."

The US and Japanese reactionaries held confabs many times to discuss the problems of "defence cooperation" and "assignment in operations" and of setting up a "US-Japan joint command" for another war in Korea and using Japan as a starting base for a new war in Korea. They are now practically reducing Japanese territory including Okinawa to an operation base for an aggressive war in Korea. It was for perfecting the US-Japan joint operation system to provoke another war in Korea, particularly for setting up a "US-Japan joint operation command" that Brown, Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, flew into Japan in March this year.

While zealously working to perfect their "operation system," the US imperialists have mapped out very adventurous war plans and are speaking loudly about a "nine-day operation plan," a "five-day war" and a "seven-day war plan." "Commander of the 1st US-South Korea Army" raved that they would conduct "nine-day operations" against the

northern half of the Republic and that "in case of emergency" the United States would "mobilize" all its equipment and military forces.

Under the aggressive plan for "short war" they moved the "major defence line" up to the Military Demarcation Line and reinforced their aggressive armed forces there, and keep them "on alert for action around the clock."

On the other hand, they are staging provocative war exercises reminding people of a war, almost every day such as "landing operation exercise," "south Korea-US joint mobile exercise," "guided missile launching exercise," "naval force firing exercise" and ceaselessly commit military provocations against the northern half of the Republic to manufacture a pretext for the start of a war.

On March 5 the US imperialist aggressors staged an extremely provocative large-scale military exercise called "south Korea-US joint air-raid and nosedive operations," mobilizing latest "F-111" fighter-bombers and a large number of lethal weapons and operational equipment they had

brought into south Korea.

For 28 days from March 25 they conducted the largest-scale war exercise in recent years called "south Korea-US joint naval amphibious mobile exercise," in the sea off south Korea, mobilizing division-size US marine corps and various warships and the puppet naval force.

The Okinawa-based US imperialist aggression forces are frenziedly conducting nuclear bomb dropping exercises, tank-striking exercises and anti-guerrilla warfare exercises.

The US air force on Okinawa is alerted for action around the clock and is even conducting "flight training for the familiarization of the terrain" of the Korean peninsula for participation in the striking operations.

These aggressive moves of the US imperialists have created a touch-and-go situation in Korea.

Kissinger raved that the United States "is prepared to make immediate intervention" if a war breaks out in the Korean peninsula. This shows that the US imperialists have made preparations for an aggressive war in Korea and watch for a chance

to start it.

All this graphically proves that the so-called "threat of southward aggression" advocated by the US imperialists and their stooges is a black lie and that war danger in Korea comes right from the south today.

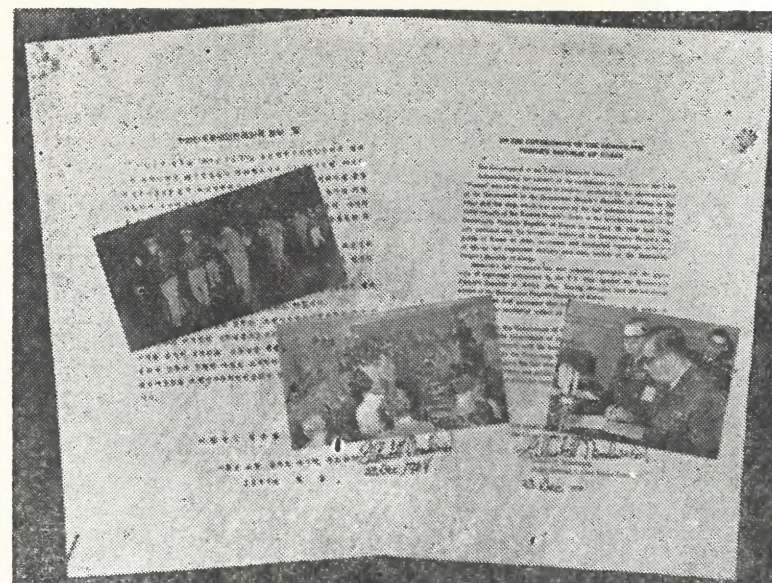
In order to remove the tension from our country, preserve and consolidate peace and achieve Korea's independent, peaceful reunification, the US imperialists must end their moves towards aggression in Korea unconditionally and withdraw at once from south Korea, taking along all their aggressive armed forces, in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session. This is a prerequisite to the solution of the Korean question and an irresistible demand of the times.

If the US imperialists venture to ignite another war of aggression in Korea, refusing to learn a lesson from their shameful crushing defeat in the last Korean war, they will suffer a more miserable defeat.

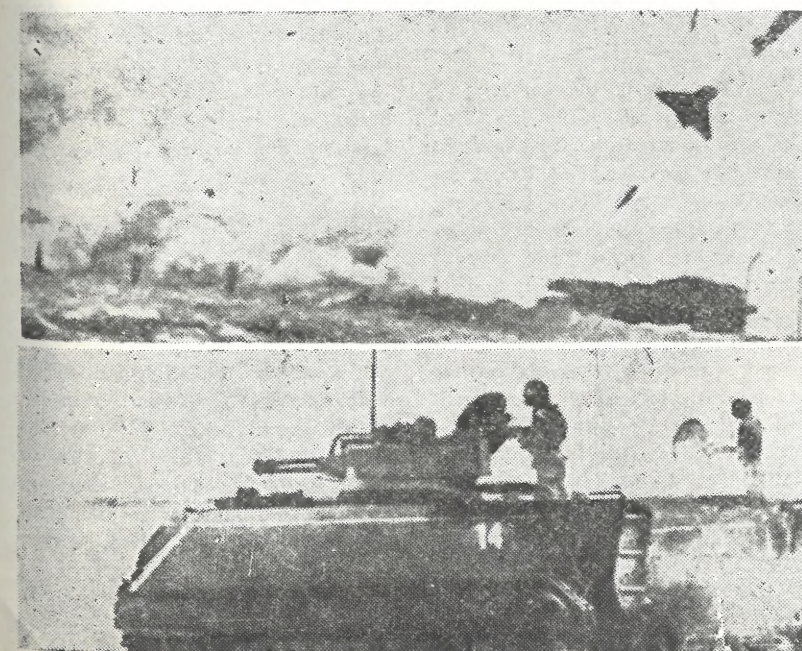
Pak Song Hun

US imperialist aggression troops in a parachuting exercise for another war of aggression in Korea

Crew of an armed spy ship "Pueblo" of US imperialism captured by the self-defence measure of the heroic Korean People's Army while conducting hostile acts after it intruded deep into our territorial waters, and the US imperialist aggressor signing their written apology



US imperialist aggression troops in "Honest John" and new-type gun shooting exercises for a new war



RECORDS OF THE TRAITOR'S CRIMES

The Traitor Pak Jung Hi—The Worst Fascist Hangman

Many patriotic people and student youth, who had waged a just struggle for the democratization of south Korean society and the country's peaceful reunification, are killed in cold blood in prison by the Pak Jung Hi clique, homicidal fascist hangmen.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"US imperialism and its lackeys have greatly expanded the repressive apparatus while manufacturing all sorts of evil fascist laws and have thus covered the whole of south Korea with a military, police, intelligence and secret service network and turned the whole of south Korea into a living hell of terrorism and oppression. They are running wild to stamp out all the freedoms and democratic rights of the people and brutally suppressing the patriotic, democratic forces."

For the past 15 years after their usurpation of puppet power at the bidding of US imperialism, the villainous Pak Jung Hi fascist gang established a military fascist dictatorship in south Korea and have run wild to strip people of their democratic freedoms and rights and suppress and stamp out the patriotic, democratic forces.

They have covered the whole of south Korea with a military, police, intelligence and secret service network and enacted or retrogressively revised a great number of fascist evil laws, and committed thrice-cursed criminal acts of arresting and

jailing people indiscriminately and torturing and killing them, adopting drastic measures without precedent in history and enforcing the most ferocious military despotism.

In less than one month after his usurpation of puppet power, the traitor Pak Jung Hi apprehended and imprisoned more than 130,000 revolutionists and patriotic people and punished or killed them at random. Since then their suppression has become more and more outrageous.

The murderous Pak Jung Hi clique punish those people who long for the northern half of the Republic or praise it on the strength of the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law" and imprisoned and killed cruelly many student youth and people who opposed their long-term office scheme on the false charge of their involvement in the "cases" forged by themselves.

In 1969 the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique brutally killed Kim Jong Tae, Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, and Choe Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the Party, indomitable revolutionary fighters, and Li Mun Gyu, Yun Sang Su and Li Gwan Hak, members of the Party, and sentenced nearly 200 revolutionaries and patriots to capital punishment and other heavy penalties and executed them. These people had struggled against the traitorous acts of the treacherous Pak Jung Hi clique and for the country's independent reuni-

fication.

The rascals faked up the "case of the Strategic Party for Liberation", imposed death and life imprisonment and other heavy penalties upon more than ten revolutionaries and cruelly killed the revolutionary Kwon Jae Hyok in November 1965. They fabricated the "case of the spying based on Europe and Japan" and passed death and other heavy sentences upon more than ten patriots and democrats on the false charge of "being spies."

Immediately after the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, they said that "we cannot stake our destiny upon only a few sheets of these papers," and on July 13 they killed Kim Gyu Nam and Pak Dae In, patriots who had fought for the democratization of south Korean society and the country's reunification. On July 15 and 28 they killed Kim Jil Rak and Chong Tae Muk, members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and revolutionaries after brutal tortures.

The human butcher and traitor Pak Jung Hi committed fiendish murder more outrageously after the proclamation of the notorious military repression laws "emergency measures Nos. 1 and 2."

The rascals arrested and jailed more than 4,000 patriotic students, people and democrats in April 1974 on the false charge of implication in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" forged by themselves.

The devilish fascist hangmen court-martialled them on trumped-up charges and imposed upon them death and other heavy sentences indiscriminately and barbarously killed many patriots collectively.

One of such examples is the atrocious murder of patriots of the People's Revolutionary Party.

The fiendish cutthroats had implicated the Party in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" as its "mastermind" and persecuted and suppressed and brutally tortured the Party members for a long time to hatch a plot, and on April 8, 1975 they confirmed the death sentence of To Rye Jong and seven patriots and hurriedly executed them on the morning of April 9, less than 24 hours after their decision.

The human butchers have committed and commit without hesitation the acts of arresting, torturing and punishing ruthlessly those people who criticize or merely show signs of dislike to support, their brigandish fascist despotism and traitorous acts.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of fascist cutthroats employ the most crafty and barbarous methods in the repression and murder of the patriotic people.

The rascally Pak Jung Hi gang regard the repression and murder of people as their life work and their only means of rule. They arrest and barbarously torture revolutionaries and patriots and guiltless people to manufacture their "confessions" and punish or kill them on false charges.

It is no secret that the Pak Jung Hi fascist outfit put patriots and guiltless people to all kinds of brutal tortures such as water torture, electric torture, fire torture, gas torture, snake torture, incandescent electric lamp torture, keep-awake torture, narcotic torture and so on in the secret rooms of the "Central Intelligence Agency," the "CIC" and the "garrison command" and in the secret torture rooms of the procurator's offices and

police stations.

The Jak Jung Hi band of cutthroats concocted all "cases"—the "spying cases," the "cases of operation groups" and the "infiltration cases" advertised widely by them in the past through cruel tortures. It is widely known to the world that many revolutionaries and patriots were killed by such crooked methods.

One of such instances is the inhuman, cruel act committed by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters against Kwon Mal Ja, a Korean girl student who came to Seoul from Japan, to fake up the "case of a spying lurking in schools."

The Japanese magazine "Shukan Post" exposed the vicious Pak Jung Hi clique, saying: "When those arrested become hazy in their consciousness after torture, they are made to seal already prepared 'depositions', 'written oaths' and 'anti-communist declarations' with their thumbs... and intimidated. In this way the 'spying cases' are fabricated in south Korea."

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang's cruelty, viciousness and shamelessness are beyond human imagination.

They stripped naked patriots apprehended on the false charge of involvement in the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," poured water over them and carried electricity to them and killed them in cold blood.

They put Professor Choe Jong Gil of the Law College under Seoul University to various brutal tortures to death and threw him out of the window on the seventh floor of a building to hide their crime and stated that he "committed suicide by jumping off the window."

The homicidal Pak Jung Hi band unhesitatingly perpetrated an animal-outfacing outrage of barbarously killing a student of Rihwa Women's University who participated in a demonstration against the fascist "revitalized" dictatorship and for the democratization of society, after brutally torturing her, making her lose consciousness and raping her by turn.

All this shows clearly that the traitor Pak Jung Hi is the most ferocious and barbarous military fascist gangster in the world and a brutal fascist hangman who does not hesitate to commit all treacherous acts and atrocious murder to meet his dirty desire and the most cruel human butcher who makes homicide his business.

History records that such cutthroats and hangmen, without exception, suffered the punishment of people and met a miserable end.

The homicidal Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, the archtraitors to the nation and fascist cutthroats, will not escape the stern judgement of the people.

Paek Su Il



"US Imperialist Occupation of South Korea Is the Main Obstacle to Korean Reunification"

The struggle of our people for withdrawing the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country commands the unanimous support of the progressive people the world over.

Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, said:

"The five-point policy of national reunification put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is the most principled and just one for Korean reunification.

"This policy clearly points to the correct and realistic ways to tide over the present grave situation. It proves a telling blow to the reactionaries and the puppets-quislings.

"The Government of Zambia will support the five-point policy, overcoming all difficulties."

Manuel Pinto Da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, remarked:

"The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe unconditionally supports the just struggle of your people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

"All the foreign troops must immediately withdraw from south Korea to enable the Korean people to settle the question of national reunification by themselves on the basis of the three principles and five-point programme of national reunification set forth by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung."

Secretary of the Senegalese Association of Democratic Lawyers said:

"Korea is one and the Korean nation is also one.

"To struggle for reunifying

their divided country is the sacred and legitimate right of the Korean people.

"To reunify Korea is an inalienable duty of the Korean people which accords with the principle of international law. Korean reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people and the imperialists have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea.

"US imperialist occupation of south Korea is the main obstacle to Korean reunification."

Vice-Chairman of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers said:

"The US imperialists are frantically seeking to make south Korea their permanent colony. But the struggle of the Korean people against US imperialism to reunify the country and defend it is a legitimate fight which is supported by everyone.

"We fully support the three principles and five-point programme of national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. Precisely the three principles and five-point programme are the only programme which makes it possible to remedy the present grave situation.

"We became well aware that the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, do not observe the Armistice Agreement but violate it flagrantly and reject the just proposals of national reunification made by the northern half of the Republic. Such actions of theirs are duly denounced by the people of the world, all the peace champions the world over. The more they commit such criminal acts, the louder the voices of the world people playing them will ring out.

"We will always stand by the Korean people fighting for freedom, liberation and reunification and support fully their struggle."

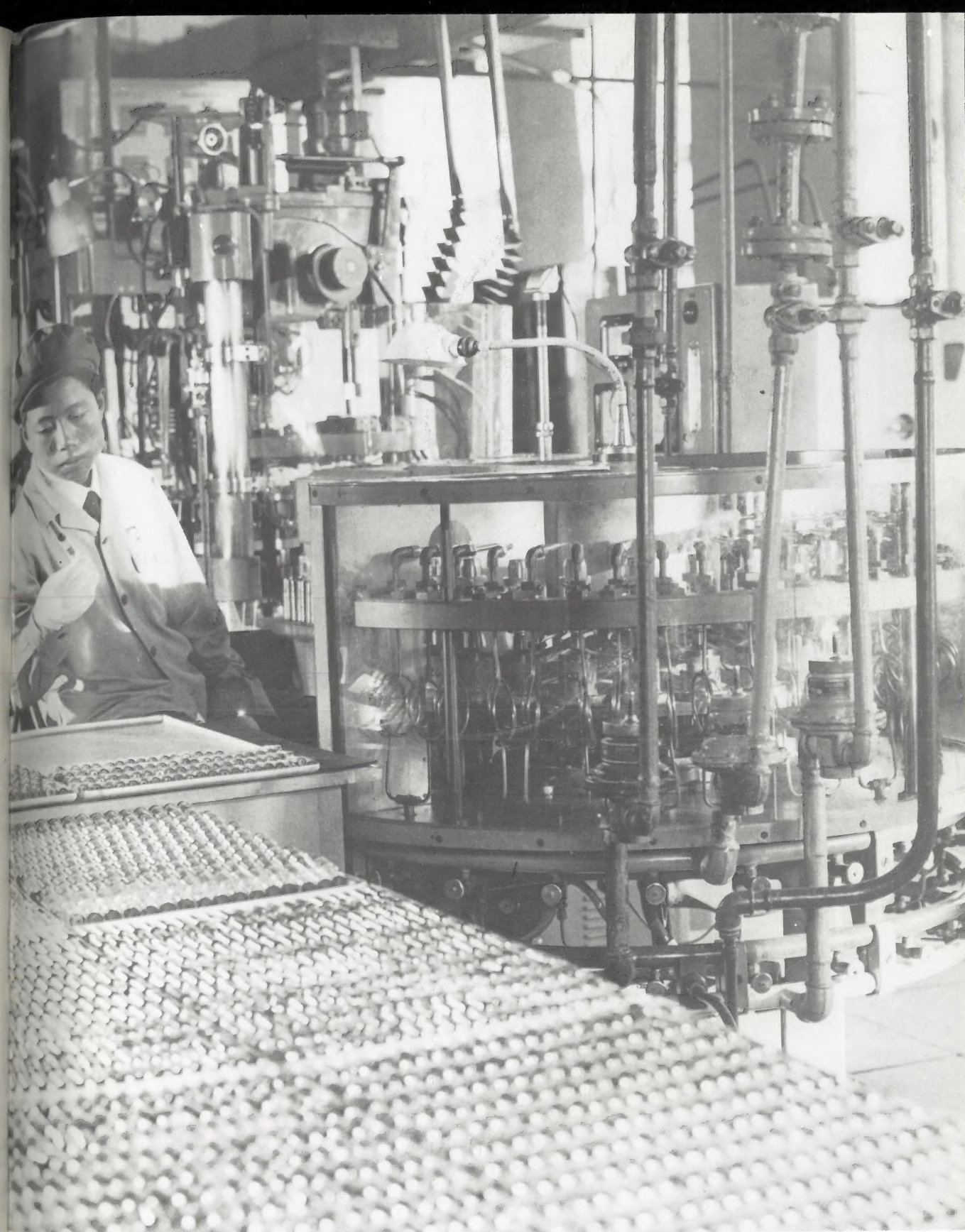
In its letter sent to its affiliated organizations on the occasion of the month of the anti-US joint struggle, the Secretariat of the International Union of Students pointed out:

"Considering that the US troops' occupation of south Korea is the chief obstacle to Korea's peaceful reunification, the IUS Secretariat demands the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea so that the Korean people can reunify their country peacefully on a democratic principle without any outside interference.

"The IUS Secretariat appeals to its affiliated organizations and the progressive students the world over to condemn the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's suppression of the democratic student movement and the US imperialists' attempt to start a new war in Korea and their occupation of south Korea."

INSIDE BACK COVER: Various electron tubes of good quality are produced

BACK COVER: There are holiday homes for the working people in all scenic places of our country. Photo: The Chuul holiday home



No. 13502



Korea Today

PYONGYANG

7

1976

